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THE  
FIRST PART  
OF  
JACOBS AND DÖRING'S  
LATIN READER:

ADAPTED TO  
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S  
LATIN GRAMMAR.  
AND TO  
ANDREWS' FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY  
E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.  
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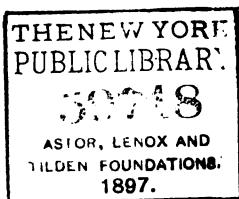
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## PREFACE.

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THE Latin Reader, a new edition of which is here presented to the public, was originally prepared by its present editor, as the first of a series of elementary works adapted to the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard. This series now comprises, in addition to the Grammar above mentioned, Questions on the Grammar, Latin Lessons, The Latin Reader, Latin Exercises, A Key to Latin Exercises, Viri Romæ, Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, Sallust, and Selections from Ovid. In the present edition, the adaptation of this work to the Grammar, and to its place in the series above enumerated, remains unaltered; but, in addition to its original design, the Reader is now intended to constitute the second part of a less extended series, comprising the editor's First Latin Book, the Latin Reader, and the Viri Romæ. The latter series is designed especially for those who commence the study of Latin at a very early age, and also for such as intend to pursue the same study to a limited extent only, or merely as a part of general education.

The references at the foot of the pages relate to the sections and subordinate divisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. The references to Andrews' First Latin Book may be found at the close of the volume. The marks of reference in the text refer both to the notes at the foot of the page and to those at the end of the book. In the latter series, indeed, other notes are occasionally added, and their place is denoted by quoting the words of the text to which such notes relate.



The following extracts from the preface to the first edition will sufficiently explain the manner in which the Reader was originally prepared by its present editor.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary ; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

NEW BRITAIN, Sept., 1849.



# INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

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## SIMPLE SENTENCES.

### SUBJECT—NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209. Of what does a sentence consist? § 203, 5. What is a simple sentence? § 203, 1. Of what does a proposition consist? § 204. What is the subject of a proposition? § 200. What is the predicate? § 200. What is the grammatical subject? § 201, 1. What is the grammatical predicate? § 202, 1. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, 1. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, 1. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex<sup>a</sup> regit. Nos audīmus.  
Vos vidētis. Puēri<sup>b</sup> ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, and *vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves<sup>a</sup> volant. Scribīmus. Vocātis  
Reges<sup>a</sup> regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa<sup>a</sup> canit. Rusticus<sup>b</sup> arat. Au-  
dītis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

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<sup>a</sup> §§ 28 and 78.

<sup>b</sup> §§ 28 and 46.

<sup>c</sup> §§ 62 and 74.

<sup>d</sup> § 29

Sperāmus. Præceptor<sup>a</sup> docet. Labor<sup>b</sup> vincit. Fata<sup>c</sup> vocant. Manus<sup>d</sup> tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus<sup>e</sup> fugit. Venit hiems.<sup>f</sup> Mors<sup>g</sup> venit. Latrant canes.<sup>h</sup> Fugiant nubes.<sup>i</sup>

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.<sup>j</sup> Ambulābas. Silva<sup>k</sup> stabat. Monebāmus. Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.<sup>l</sup>

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.<sup>m</sup> Crescent arbōres.<sup>n</sup> Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.<sup>o</sup> Fortūna dedit. Cecinit avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.<sup>p</sup> Hostes<sup>q</sup> fugerunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.<sup>r</sup> Ceperātis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? § 152.

<sup>a</sup> §§ 28 and 70.    <sup>e</sup> §§ 66 and 76.    <sup>i</sup> §§ 62 and 73.    <sup>k</sup> §§ 63 and 74.

<sup>b</sup> §§ 58 and 70.    <sup>f</sup> §§ 62 and 77.    <sup>h</sup> § 153.    <sup>l</sup> §§ 61 and 70.

<sup>c</sup> § 46.    <sup>g</sup> §§ 30 and 74.    <sup>j</sup> § 41.    <sup>m</sup> § 150, 3.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 87 and 88.

Risēro. Vidēris. Venērit hora. Pomum cecidērit. Ambulaverimus. Canes cucurrērint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Labōret manus. Faveat Fortūna. Sol<sup>a</sup> fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canāmus. Capiātis. Arbōres cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret. Pomum pendēret. Luna micāret. Essētis. Vellēmus.<sup>b</sup> Troja<sup>c</sup> staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amavērim. Docuēris. Oculus<sup>d</sup> vidērit. Latravērint canes. Arbōres crevērint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.<sup>e</sup> Potuisses.<sup>f</sup> Miles pugnavisset. Lepōres cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.<sup>g</sup> Legito.<sup>h</sup> Studēte. Disce. Dicite. Equus currito. Facitote.<sup>i</sup> Puēri scribunto.<sup>j</sup>

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

<sup>a</sup> §§ 66, E. and 70.

<sup>c</sup> § 29, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 153.

<sup>e</sup> § 267

<sup>b</sup> § 178, 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 46.

<sup>f</sup> § 154, 6.

Amor. Monēris. Vox<sup>a</sup> audītur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos<sup>b</sup> carpitur. Fabūla<sup>c</sup> narratur. Carmina<sup>d</sup> leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua<sup>e</sup> fundebatur. Oppidum<sup>e</sup> defendebatur. Pandebantur portæ. Saxa<sup>e</sup>olvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus<sup>e</sup> ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistōla<sup>e</sup> mittetur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges.<sup>e</sup> Sparsa erant folia.<sup>e</sup> Hostes victi erant. Missi erīmus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Vehērer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudātor<sup>e</sup> industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacus loquitur, aliter homo.<sup>a</sup> Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

<sup>a</sup> §§ 62 and 78.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 66 and 71.

<sup>e</sup> § 267.

<sup>b</sup> §§ 58 and 75.

<sup>c</sup> § 46.

<sup>a</sup> §§ 31 and 69, E 2

<sup>e</sup> § 41

<sup>f</sup> §§ 88 and 89

## PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est *peninsula*.

Ossa<sup>a</sup> ejus<sup>b</sup> *lapis* fiunt.

Ego *poëta*<sup>c</sup> salūtor.

Inertia est *vitium*.

*Homo* sum.

Ebrietas<sup>d</sup> est *insania*.

*Dux*<sup>e</sup> electus est Q. Fabius.

## AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.

What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 201, I. What is the logical predicate? § 202, I.

Fugāces<sup>f</sup> labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.<sup>g</sup>

Silva vetus<sup>h</sup> stabat.

Culpa tua<sup>i</sup> est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla<sup>j</sup> mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.<sup>k</sup>

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

<sup>a</sup> §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 211.

<sup>c</sup> § 28.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 62 and 72.

<sup>e</sup> §§ 30 and 78.

<sup>f</sup> §§ 112 and 78.

<sup>g</sup> §§ 62 and 77.

<sup>h</sup> § 113.

<sup>i</sup> § 139.

<sup>j</sup> § 107

Fames et sitis sunt<sup>a</sup> molestæ.<sup>b</sup>

Plurimæ<sup>c</sup> stellæ sunt soles.

Ebrietas est vitanda.<sup>d</sup>

Nemo semper<sup>e</sup> felix est.

Non<sup>f</sup> omnes milites<sup>g</sup> sunt fortes.

Maximum<sup>h</sup> animal<sup>i</sup> terrestre est elēphas.<sup>j</sup>

Fortes<sup>k</sup> laudabuntur, ignāvi<sup>l</sup> vituperabuntur.

Ursi interdum bipēdes<sup>m</sup> ingrediuntur.

Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.

Bonus<sup>n</sup> laudatur, imprōbus vituperatur.

Omnes moriēmur,<sup>o</sup> alii<sup>p</sup> citius,<sup>q</sup> alii seriū.<sup>r</sup>

Avārus nunquam erit contentus.

### THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229.

*Diem*<sup>s</sup> perdidi.

Terra parit *flores*.

Crocodilus<sup>t</sup> ova<sup>u</sup> parit.

Elephantus<sup>v</sup> odit<sup>w</sup> murem<sup>x</sup> et suam.<sup>y</sup>

Camēli diu sitim<sup>z</sup> tolērant.

Accipitres<sup>aa</sup> non edunt corda<sup>ab</sup> avium.

Lanæ nigræ nullum<sup>ac</sup> colōrem bibunt.

Senes<sup>ad</sup> minimè<sup>ae</sup> sentiunt morbos contagiōsos.

Cervi cornua sua<sup>af</sup> quotannis amittunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 209, R. 12.

<sup>b</sup> § 205, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 125, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 274, R. 8.

<sup>e</sup> § 277.

<sup>f</sup> § 73.

<sup>g</sup> §§ 66 and 70.

<sup>h</sup> §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>j</sup> § 210, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>k</sup> § 209, R. 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 107.

<sup>m</sup> § 194.

<sup>n</sup> § 90, E.

<sup>o</sup> § 46.

<sup>p</sup> § 183, 3, N.

<sup>q</sup> §§ 67, E. and 76, E. 3

<sup>r</sup> §§ 30, and 76, E. 3.

<sup>s</sup> § 79, 2.

<sup>t</sup> §§ 58 and 71.

<sup>u</sup> §§ 61 and 71.

<sup>v</sup> § 78, E. 2.

<sup>w</sup> § 208



Ceres<sup>a</sup> *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;<sup>b</sup> Mercurius *littēras*.<sup>c</sup>

Canes soli<sup>d</sup> *domīnos suos*<sup>d</sup> benē<sup>e</sup> novēre,<sup>f</sup> soli *nomīna*<sup>g</sup> *sua*<sup>g</sup> agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longē<sup>e</sup> jaculātur.

Sturni<sup>h</sup> et psittāci *humānas voces*<sup>i</sup> imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*<sup>j</sup> totamque *Grāciam* liberāvit.

### APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurīmi<sup>k</sup> Scythæ, *bellicosissīmi*<sup>l</sup> *homīnes*, lacte<sup>m</sup> vescuntur.

Delphīnus, *animal*<sup>n</sup> homīni<sup>o</sup> *amicum*, cantu<sup>p</sup> gaudet.

Carthāgo<sup>q</sup> atque Corinthus,<sup>r</sup> *opulentissimæ*<sup>s</sup> *urbes*,<sup>t</sup> eōdem anno<sup>u</sup> a Romānis<sup>v</sup> eversæ sunt.

Quām brevi<sup>w</sup> tempōre<sup>x</sup> popūli Romāni, omnium gentium<sup>y</sup> *victōris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

### GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *nummi*.

Honos est *præmii*<sup>z</sup> *virtutis*.

<sup>a</sup> § 73, E. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 229, R. 3, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 107.

<sup>d</sup> § 208.

<sup>e</sup> § 192, II. 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 183, 3, N.

<sup>g</sup> §§ 66 and 71.

<sup>h</sup> § 46.

<sup>i</sup> §§ 62 and 78.

<sup>j</sup> § 96.

<sup>k</sup> § 125, 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 124.

<sup>m</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>n</sup> §§ 66 and 70.

<sup>o</sup> § 222.

<sup>p</sup> § 245, II

<sup>q</sup> § 29, 2.

<sup>r</sup> §§ 62 and 77.

<sup>s</sup> § 253.

<sup>t</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>u</sup> § 113.

<sup>v</sup> § 83, 3.

<sup>w</sup> § 210

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirāmis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinita est multitūdo<sup>a</sup> *morbōrum*.

*Litterārum* usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Afrīca greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.<sup>b</sup>

Magna est *linguārum* inter<sup>c</sup> homines variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferārum* diligentissimē scrutātur.

Nemo non<sup>c</sup> benignus est *sui* iudex.

*Leōnum animi* index<sup>d</sup> cauda.<sup>e</sup>

### GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.—  
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis humanæ* sis<sup>f</sup> memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*<sup>g</sup> impatientes sunt.

Stultissīma<sup>h</sup> *animalium*<sup>k</sup> sunt lanāta.

Velocissimum<sup>l</sup> *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquam<sup>m</sup> beātus, neque *sapientium*  
non beātus.

*Gallōrum omnium* fortissīmi sunt Belgæ.

### DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223. — after  
adjectives? § 222.

Arma<sup>n</sup> fecit *Vulcānus Achilli*.

Reddītur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam<sup>o</sup> lanam præbent.

<sup>a</sup> §§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 12, (2.)

<sup>c</sup> § 277, R. 4.

<sup>d</sup> § 210.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>g</sup> §§ 66 and 76.

<sup>h</sup> § 83, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 205, R. 12.

<sup>j</sup> § 96.

<sup>k</sup> § 208

<sup>l</sup> § 235.

Tristitiam et metum<sup>a</sup> tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta<sup>b</sup> tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

*Homīni soli*<sup>c</sup> avaritia et ambitio<sup>d</sup> data est.<sup>e</sup>

Inter omnes bestias<sup>f</sup> simia *homīni* simillima<sup>g</sup> est.

*Leōni*<sup>h</sup> vis<sup>i</sup> summa est in pectore.

*Antiquissimis*<sup>j</sup> *hominibus*<sup>k</sup> specus erant pro domibus.<sup>l</sup>

Gallinacei *leonibus*<sup>m</sup> *terrōri*<sup>n</sup> sunt.

Homo furiosus ne<sup>o</sup> *liberis* quidem<sup>p</sup> *suis* parcit.

Grata<sup>q</sup> *mihi* tua epistola fuit.

### ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* prop̄ero.

Apud *Romānos* mortui<sup>r</sup> plerūmque cremabantur.

Culices<sup>s</sup> acida<sup>t</sup> petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habemus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir<sup>u</sup> generosus mitis est erga *victos*.<sup>v</sup>

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camelus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictae vestes jam apud *Homērum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *rarityatem* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.<sup>w</sup>

Navigatio<sup>x</sup> juxta *litus* sæpe est periculosa.

<sup>a</sup> § 278.

<sup>b</sup> § 102, III. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 107.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 59, 1, and 69.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 12, (2.)

<sup>f</sup> § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 125, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 226.

<sup>i</sup> § 85.

<sup>j</sup> § 124.

<sup>k</sup> § 241.

<sup>l</sup> § 227.

<sup>m</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>n</sup> § 205, N. 1.

<sup>o</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>p</sup> § 78, E. 1.

<sup>q</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>r</sup> § 48.

Apud *Æthiōpes* maxīmi elephanti in silvis\* vagantur.  
Hippopotāmus segētes<sup>b</sup> circa *Nilum* depascitur.<sup>c</sup>

## IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

*Aquilæ* nidificant<sup>d</sup> in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.<sup>e</sup>

*Coccyx* semper parit in *aliēnis* nidis.

In *senectūte*<sup>f</sup> hebescent<sup>f</sup> sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.<sup>f</sup>

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxīma animalia.

*Hyænæ* plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, nec<sup>g</sup> cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leōnes reperiuntur.

Circa *Cyllēnen*,<sup>h</sup> montem in *Arcadiā*, merulæ candidæ nascuntur.

"Serus in *cælum* redeas."<sup>i</sup> *Scipio*

Victi *Persæ* in *naves* confugerunt.

*Numa Pompilius* annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

*Pontius Thelesinus* *Romānos* sub *jugum* misit.

*Gallia* sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

## ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

*Littēræ* a *Phœnicibus*<sup>j</sup> inventæ sunt.

*Carthāgo*, *Corinthus*, *Numantia*, et multæ aliæ urbes,  
a *Romānis*<sup>j</sup> eversæ sunt.

\* § 235, (2.)

<sup>b</sup> §§ 61, 1, and 73.

<sup>c</sup> § 145, I. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 278. C

<sup>e</sup> §§ 67 and 76, E. 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 187, II. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>h</sup> § 44

<sup>i</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>j</sup> § 248, I.

Quidam<sup>a</sup> homīnes nati sunt cum *dentibus*.<sup>b</sup>

Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*<sup>c</sup> ex *Graciā* aufūgit.<sup>d</sup>

Metellus primus<sup>e</sup> elephantos ex *primo Punico bello* duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor.

Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.

Britannia a *Phaenicibus* inventa est.

Apes sine *rege* esse<sup>f</sup> non possunt.

Infans<sup>g</sup> nihil<sup>h</sup> sine *aliēnā ope* potest.

Dulce est pro *patriā* mori.<sup>i</sup>

Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.

Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

#### ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*? § 247. What is the rule for *utor*, &c.? § 245, L.—for *lātor*, *gaudeo*, &c.? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.? § 250, R. 1, (2).—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the *price* of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi<sup>j</sup> medentur *hedērā*.

Pyrrhus rex<sup>k</sup> *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede<sup>l</sup> *lienōsis*<sup>m</sup> medebātur.

*Oleo* insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.<sup>n</sup>

Anacreon poēta<sup>o</sup> *acīno* uvæ passæ exstinctus est.

<sup>a</sup> § 207, R. 33.

<sup>b</sup> § 64, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>d</sup> § 196, I. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 206, R. 15.

<sup>f</sup> § 271.

<sup>g</sup> §§ 30 and 77.

<sup>h</sup> § 232, (2.)

<sup>i</sup> § 269.

<sup>j</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 279, 9.

<sup>l</sup> §§ 58, and 73, E. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 60, 2.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ*<sup>a</sup> contra omnes ictus munitur.

In Africâ<sup>b</sup> elephantî<sup>c</sup> capiuntur *foveis*.

Elephantî spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.

Popûli quidam<sup>d</sup> *locustis* vescuntur.

Dentes *usu*<sup>e</sup> atteruntur, sed *igne*<sup>f</sup> non cremantur.

Mures Alpîni *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut *manibus* utuntur.

Leænæ *jubâ* carent.

Elephantî maxîmè *amnibus* gaudent.<sup>g</sup>

Apes *tirîntu* æris gaudent *eoque* convocantur.

Quibusdam *in locis*<sup>b</sup> ansêres bis *anno* velluntur.

Color lusciniârûm *autumno* mutâtur.

*Hîeme* ursi in antris dormiunt.

Nemo mortalium<sup>h</sup> *omnibus horis* sapit.

Primôres dentes *septîmo mense* gignuntur; *septîmo* iîdem decidunt<sup>i</sup> *anno*.

Antipâter Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natâli suo*, *febre* corripiebâtur.

*Æstâte* dies sunt longiôres quàm *hîeme*.

Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candîdo colôre*.<sup>j</sup>

Isocrâtes orâtor unam oratiônem *viginti talentis* vendidit.

Luscinia candîda, *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.

Leônes facîlè per triduum *cibo* carent.

### INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

<sup>a</sup> § 124.

<sup>d</sup> § 207, R. 33.

<sup>e</sup> § 142, R. 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 163, E. 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 87.

<sup>g</sup> § 212.

<sup>h</sup> § 211, R. 6

<sup>e</sup> § 90.

<sup>i</sup> § 62, 1.

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Carmina \* possūmus *donare*.

Potēram<sup>b</sup> *contingere* ramos.

Nihil\* *amplius scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

*Intelligere* non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangere*?

Philippus volēbat<sup>d</sup> *amari*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum\* *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benè *ferre* disce magnam fortunam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.<sup>f</sup>

*Dici* beātus<sup>g</sup> antè obitum nemo debet.

← Æquam memento<sup>h</sup> rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestibus<sup>i</sup> *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homīnes æquo amōre<sup>j</sup> *complecti* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debēmus.

Romæ elephantēs per funes *incedere* docebantur.<sup>k</sup>

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

*Errare* est<sup>l</sup> *humānum*<sup>i</sup>.

Turpe<sup>l</sup> est<sup>k</sup> *beneficium repetere*.

\* §§ 66 and 71.

<sup>b</sup> § 154 G.

<sup>c</sup> § 94.

<sup>d</sup> § 145, II.

<sup>e</sup> § 133, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>g</sup> § 210, R. 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 183, 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 224.

<sup>j</sup> § 247.

<sup>k</sup> § 209, R. 3, (5.)

<sup>l</sup> § 205, R. 8

Beneficiū<sup>a</sup> gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.  
 Parentes suos<sup>b</sup> non *amāre* est impium.

### GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1

Plurimæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu<sup>c</sup> *pingendi* Phryges<sup>d</sup> invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissimā<sup>e</sup> est contentio beneficiū<sup>f</sup> beneficia *vin-*  
*gendi*.

Homo naturā<sup>g</sup> est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutiles ignāro<sup>h</sup> *legendi*.

Inītum<sup>i</sup> est consilium urbis *delendæ*,<sup>j</sup> civium *trucidandōrum*, nominis Romāni *exstinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur<sup>k</sup> *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et<sup>l</sup> *fodiendo* et<sup>m</sup> *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiter<sup>n</sup> ad *discendum* proni sumus.

<sup>a</sup> § 223.

<sup>b</sup> §§ 208, and 269, R. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 247.

<sup>d</sup> § 78

<sup>e</sup> § 205, N. 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 249, II.

<sup>g</sup> § 222.

<sup>h</sup> § 182, 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 275, II.

<sup>j</sup> § 145, II. 1

<sup>k</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>l</sup> § 192 II. 2



Omnes Græciæ civitatēs pecuniam ad *œdificandam*\* classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimiūm<sup>b</sup> *tendendo*.

*Docendo* discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant<sup>c</sup> juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*, *esuriendo*, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catūlos sæpe\* *complectendo* necant.

Amīcus amīcum semper aliquā re juvābit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.\*

## COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence? § 203. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? § 203, 4.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunction? § 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir<sup>d</sup> bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finem<sup>e</sup>*que* potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat<sup>f</sup> *quàm* facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuēvit lupo.

Semper honos, nomen<sup>g</sup>*que* tuum, laudes<sup>h</sup> manēbunt.

\* What does this adverb modify?

\* § 275, II.

<sup>b</sup> § 192, II. 4, (c.)

<sup>c</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 210.

<sup>e</sup> ~~§ 198, R. 2~~

<sup>f</sup> § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque* \* paupertas, *neque* \* mors, *neque* \* vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox <sup>b</sup> erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gessērunt.\*

Leti vis rapuit, rapiet*que* gentes.

Non formōsus erat, *sed* <sup>d</sup> erat facundus Ulysses.

*Si* <sup>e</sup> divitiæ felicitātem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

—

### ADVERBS.

*Quoties* litēras tuas lego, omnem mihi <sup>f</sup> præteritōrum temporū memoriā in mentem revōco.

Magna debēmus suscipēre, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quamdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procēdunt.

Quidam crocodilum, <sup>g</sup> *quamdiu* vivat, <sup>h</sup> crescēre <sup>i</sup> existimant, vivit autem <sup>j</sup> multos annos.<sup>k</sup>

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

### COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256.

Canes Indici <sup>l</sup> grandiores sunt *quàm* cetēri.<sup>m</sup>

Nullum malum est vehementius <sup>n</sup> et importunius <sup>o</sup> *quàm* invidia.<sup>p</sup>

\* § 278, R. 7.

<sup>b</sup> § § 62, and 78, E. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 209, R. 12.

<sup>d</sup> § 198, 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 198, 8.

<sup>f</sup> § 211, R. 5, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 239.

<sup>h</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 272.

<sup>j</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>k</sup> § 236.

<sup>l</sup> § 128, I. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 278.

<sup>n</sup> § 124

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores \* invenimus quam hominum.<sup>b</sup>

Latro feræ est similior quam homini.<sup>c</sup>

Major est animi voluptas quam corporis.<sup>b</sup>

In montibus aer<sup>d</sup> purior est et tenuior quam in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est clementiâ divinius.

Aurum gravius est argento.

Adamas durior est ferro; ferrum<sup>e</sup> durius ceteris metallis.

Luna terræ propior est sole.

Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius aquâ?

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, qui seritur, fert<sup>f</sup> fruges.<sup>c</sup>

Psittacus, quem India mittit, reddit verba, quæ accëpit.

Achilles, cuius res gestas Homëri carmina celëbrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,<sup>h</sup> quam musca alis<sup>i</sup> integëbat.

Qui bonis<sup>j</sup> non rectè utitur, ei<sup>k</sup> bona mala fiunt.<sup>i</sup>

Beneficium reddit, qui ejus<sup>m</sup> benè memor est.

Grues<sup>n</sup> in itineribus ducem, quem sequantur,<sup>o</sup> eligunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, qui sustinëret<sup>p</sup> hostium impetum, misit.

\* § 124.

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 7.

<sup>c</sup> § 278.

<sup>d</sup> § 5.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 179.

<sup>g</sup> § 94.

<sup>h</sup> § 71, E. 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 247.

<sup>j</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>k</sup> § 206, (3.), (a.)

<sup>l</sup> § 180.

<sup>m</sup> § 213.

<sup>n</sup> §§ 67, E., and 70, E. 3

<sup>o</sup> § 264, 5

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cum* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cum* in narration? § 263, R. 2.

Platea, *cum* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,\* testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta<sup>b</sup> invēnit, *cum* antea homīnes glandibus<sup>c</sup> *vescerentur*.

Nave<sup>d</sup> primus<sup>e</sup> in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cum* antea ratibus<sup>f</sup> *navigarētur*.<sup>g</sup>

Alexander, rex<sup>h</sup> Macedoniæ, *cum* Thebas *cepisset*, Pindāri vatis<sup>i</sup> familiæ<sup>j</sup> *pepercit*.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*<sup>k</sup> sub unâ ficu<sup>l</sup> turmæ equitum<sup>m</sup> *condantur*.

Ursi per hiēmem<sup>n</sup> tam gravi somno<sup>o</sup> *premuntur*, *ut*<sup>p</sup> ne<sup>q</sup> vulneribus quidem<sup>r</sup> *excitentur*.

Delphini tantâ interdum vi e mari<sup>s</sup> *exsiliunt*, *ut*<sup>t</sup> vela<sup>u</sup> navium *transvölent*.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudinem adolescunt, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,<sup>v</sup> *ut* homīnes animum tuum pluris<sup>w</sup> *faciant*, quàm omnia, quæ illis<sup>x</sup> tribuere possis.<sup>y</sup>

\* § 249, I.

<sup>b</sup> § 102, 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 62 and 74.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>f</sup> § 247.

<sup>g</sup> § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>h</sup> § 204.

<sup>i</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>j</sup> § 262, R. 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 235, (2.)

<sup>l</sup> § 31.

<sup>m</sup> § 236, R. 5.

<sup>n</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>o</sup> § 82, E. 1.

<sup>p</sup> § 233.

<sup>q</sup> § 162, 4.

<sup>r</sup> § 214.

<sup>s</sup> § 223.

<sup>t</sup> § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum \* præter Apellem *pingēret*.<sup>b</sup>

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis \* *vescerentur*.

Ocūli palpēbris \* sunt munīti, *ne* quid *incīdat*.<sup>c</sup>

Nihil ferè' tam reconditum est, *quin* \* quærendo <sup>a</sup> invenīri *possit*.<sup>c</sup>

Nunquam tam manè egredior, neque tam vespēri domum' revertor, *quin* \* te in fundo *conspīcer*<sup>d</sup> fodēre,<sup>e</sup> aut arāre,<sup>f</sup> aut aliquid facēre.<sup>g</sup>

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin* \* copiis suis Græcos facīlè *superatūrus* esset.<sup>h</sup>

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne sit*<sup>i</sup> mundus, an plures.<sup>j</sup>

Disputābant vetēres philosophi, casu *ne factus sit* mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amicis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium *servāret*, an *deponēret*.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violāri *possit*.<sup>k</sup>

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco *veniant*, aut in *quas* se regiōnes *confērant*, incōpertum est.<sup>l</sup>

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas *fuderit*?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus \* non *lædi*, *indigēnas* *interimī*.

\* § 207, R. 28.

<sup>b</sup> § 258, 2, (2.)

<sup>c</sup> § 245, 1.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 13 and 15.

<sup>e</sup> § 258, 1, (2.)

<sup>f</sup> § 277, R. 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 262, R. 10, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 275, III. R. 4.

<sup>i</sup> § 258, 1, (1.)

<sup>j</sup> § 237, R. 4.

<sup>k</sup> § 272, R. 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 258, 2, (1.)

<sup>m</sup> § 110.

<sup>n</sup> § 209, R. 3, (5.)

<sup>o</sup> § 248, 1.

M. Varro narrat, a cunicūlis *suffossum*<sup>a</sup> in Hispaniā *oppidum*,<sup>a</sup> a talpis in Thessaliā; ab ranis *incōlas* urbis in Galliā *pulsos*,<sup>b</sup> ab locustis in Africā; ex Gyāro insulā *incōlas* a muribus *fugātos*,<sup>b</sup> in Italiā *Amŷclas*<sup>c</sup> a serpentibus *delētas esse*.

Observātum est,<sup>d</sup> *pestilentiam* semper a meridiānis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homērus *Pygmaeos*, populum ad oceānum, a gruibus *infestāri* prodidit; Aristotēles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.

Postēri aliquando querentur nostrā culpā *mores eversos esse*.

Virgilius per testamentum *jussērat carmina sua cremāri*; *id*<sup>e</sup> Augustus *fieri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alēbat candidam, *quam*<sup>f</sup> Hispaniæ gentes *fatidicam esse* credēbant.

Illustre est inter philosōphos nomen Anaxagōræ,<sup>g</sup> *quem* vetēres nunquam in vitā *risisse* ferunt.

### PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortūnæ *variantis* sunt innumēra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu<sup>h</sup> nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem<sup>i</sup> a se<sup>j</sup> *conditam* appellābat Cecropiam.<sup>k</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 248, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 239.

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 3, (5.)

<sup>e</sup> § 247, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>g</sup> § 44.

<sup>h</sup> § 247.

<sup>i</sup> § 230

Augustus primus<sup>a</sup> Romæ<sup>b</sup> tigrin<sup>c</sup> ostendit *manu-  
factam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die<sup>d</sup> *ferventibus* arēnis<sup>e</sup> insistunt, Solem<sup>f</sup> *intuentes*.

Epimenīdes puer,<sup>g</sup> æstu<sup>h</sup> et itinēre fessus, septem et quinquaginta annos<sup>i</sup> in specu dormivisse dicītur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictāre,<sup>j</sup> et *legendem*<sup>k</sup> audire solēbat.

Leo *prostrātis*<sup>l</sup> parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne<sup>m</sup> vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatōrem *comitantem* loro<sup>n</sup> ad ferārum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo<sup>o</sup> consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*<sup>p</sup> animo.

Struthiocamēli Afrīci altitudīnem equītis equo<sup>q</sup> *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum<sup>r</sup> delphīni conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphīnum *portantes*, et quasi<sup>s</sup> funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferārum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulōsa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapīde *ictus*, oblītus est litēras;<sup>t</sup> alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomīna dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentātus, centies vices *præliātus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrīces adverso corpore<sup>u</sup> habēbat, nullam in tergo.<sup>v</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>b</sup> § 221, I.

<sup>c</sup> § 80, I., E. 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 236.

<sup>e</sup> § 224.

<sup>f</sup> § 229.

<sup>g</sup> § 204.

<sup>h</sup> § 247.

<sup>i</sup> § 271.

<sup>j</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>k</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>m</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>n</sup> § 277.

<sup>o</sup> § 216.

<sup>p</sup> § 254, R. 3.

Leōnes *satiātī* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini \* nocent, nisi *laccessīti*.

Elephantes amnem † *transitūri* † minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudātus* † *gemmātam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario † *victus*, † occultātur\* *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulnerātus* † percussōrem intelligit, et in quantalibet multitudine appetit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla impōnunt *præcedentibus*; † fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari † *degentes* conchylis † vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. †

Sarmatæ, longinqua itinēra *factūri*, inediā pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

Danāus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex † Argivōrum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephālo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephālon *appellātam* ejus tumūlo † circumdedit.

P. Catiēnus Plotinus patrōnum adeò dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis † *institūtus*, in rogum ejus se conjiceret † et concremarētur. †

\* *occultātur*, instead of *se occultat*, hides himself. § 248, 1.

\* § 223, R. 2.

† § 233.

\* § 274, 3.

\* § 248, 1.

\* § 224.

† § 82, E. 1.

\* § 245, II.

† § 210.

\* § 224, R. 1.

† § 211, R. 5.

† § 262.

† § 278



Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi<sup>a</sup> *acentia*, illa spinis<sup>b</sup> *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indicum mare testudīnes tantæ magnitudinis<sup>c</sup> alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*<sup>d</sup> sufficiant.<sup>e</sup>

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas*<sup>f</sup> feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis<sup>g</sup> ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis*<sup>h</sup> lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes*<sup>i</sup> jaculantur.

### ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

*Senescente Lunā*,<sup>\*</sup> ostrea tabescere dicuntur, *crescente eadem*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Lunā deficiente*, revirescere, *adolescente*, inarescere dicitur.

*Geryōne*<sup>\*</sup> *interempto*, Hercūles in Italiam<sup>i</sup> venit.

*Sabīnis*<sup>\*</sup> *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam<sup>j</sup> rediit.

*Jasōne*<sup>\*</sup> *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capere noluit, inediāque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ*<sup>b</sup> *imposito*, in flammās se conjecit.

*Nicomēde rege interfecto*, equus ejus vitam finivit inediā.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus,<sup>k</sup> *filio victōre*<sup>l</sup> Olympiæ,<sup>m</sup> prae gaudio exspiravit.

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\* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

<sup>a</sup> § 221, I., R. 3.

<sup>f</sup> § 275, II., & III. R. 3.

<sup>j</sup> § 237.

<sup>b</sup> § 224.

<sup>g</sup> § 226.

<sup>k</sup> § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>h</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>l</sup> § 257, R. 7.

<sup>d</sup> § 275, II., and III. R. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 237, R. 5.

<sup>m</sup> § 221. I

<sup>e</sup> § 262.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eadem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame<sup>a</sup> luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensēre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur<sup>a</sup> in formam pilæ, ne quid<sup>b</sup> comprehendi possit<sup>c</sup> præter aculeos.

<sup>a</sup> *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, R. 1.

<sup>a</sup> § 247.

<sup>b</sup> § 138.

<sup>c</sup> § 252

# FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

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## 1. ACCIPĪTER ET COLUMBÆ

COLUMBÆ milvii metu\* accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret.\* Ille annuit. At in<sup>b</sup> columbāre receptus, uno die<sup>c</sup> majōrem stragem edīdit, quā<sup>d</sup> milvius longo tempōre<sup>e</sup> potuisset<sup>f</sup> edēre.

Fabūla docet, malōrum<sup>g</sup> patrociniū<sup>h</sup> vitandum<sup>i</sup> esse.<sup>j</sup>

## 2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis<sup>k</sup> irretītus muscūlum<sup>l</sup> exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis,<sup>m</sup> liberāret.\* Quo<sup>n</sup> facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit et<sup>o</sup> devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,<sup>p</sup> quam gratiam mali<sup>q</sup> pro beneficiis reddēre<sup>r</sup> soleant.\*

## 3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in<sup>s</sup> tecto domūs, lupo<sup>t</sup> prætereunti<sup>u</sup>

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\* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2.

\* § 262.

<sup>b</sup> § 235, (2.)

<sup>c</sup> § 253.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 154, 6, and 260, II.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>f</sup> § 239.

<sup>g</sup> § 274, R. 8.

<sup>h</sup> § 272.

<sup>i</sup> § 247.

<sup>j</sup> § 231, and R. 3.

<sup>k</sup> § 257, and R. 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 278

<sup>m</sup> § 229, R. 5

<sup>n</sup> § 271.

<sup>o</sup> § 265.

<sup>p</sup> § 225.

<sup>q</sup> § 182, and R. 3

maledixit. Cui<sup>a</sup> lupus, *Non tu, inquit,<sup>b</sup> sed tectum mihi maledicit.<sup>c</sup>*

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.<sup>d</sup>

#### 4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas<sup>e</sup> explicans, *Quanta est,<sup>f</sup> inquit,<sup>g</sup> formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evölans, *Et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod<sup>h</sup> nobis<sup>i</sup> natura tribuit, alios<sup>j</sup> contemnâmus,<sup>k</sup> quibus natura alia<sup>l</sup> et<sup>m</sup> fortasse majora dedit.

#### 5. PAVO

Pavo graviter<sup>n</sup> conquerebatur<sup>o</sup> apud Junonem, dominam<sup>p</sup> suam, quod vocis suavitas sibi negata esset,<sup>q</sup> dum lusciniâ, avis tam parum decora, cantu excellat.<sup>r</sup> Cui Juno, *Et meritò, inquit; non enim<sup>s</sup> omnia bona<sup>t</sup> in unum conferri oportuit.<sup>u</sup>*

#### 6. ANSĒRES ET GRUES.

In<sup>v</sup> eodem quondam prato pascebantur<sup>w</sup> ansères et grues. Adveniente domino<sup>x</sup> prati, grues facile avolabant; sed ansères, impediti corporis gravitate,<sup>y</sup> deprehensi et<sup>z</sup> inactati sunt.

Sic sæpe paupères, cum potentioribus in eodem crimine deprehensi, soli dant<sup>aa</sup> pœnam, dum illi salvi evadunt

<sup>a</sup> § 223.

<sup>b</sup> § 279, 6.

<sup>c</sup> § 209, R. 12, (7.)

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 12, (2.)

<sup>e</sup> § 208.

<sup>f</sup> § 206.

<sup>g</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>h</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>j</sup> § 278.

<sup>k</sup> § 192, II. 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 204.

<sup>n</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>o</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>p</sup> § 273, 4.

<sup>q</sup> § 235, (2.)

<sup>r</sup> § 257.

<sup>s</sup> § 247.

<sup>t</sup> § 145, I. 1

## 7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram<sup>a</sup> in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi latum pabulum offêrunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi<sup>b</sup> non est in animo, dulcia<sup>c</sup> tutis<sup>d</sup> præponere.<sup>e</sup>*

## 8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne<sup>f</sup> te semper<sup>g</sup> ministerio<sup>h</sup> nostro alēmus,<sup>i</sup> dum ipse summo otio<sup>j</sup> fruēris? Non faciēmus.\** Dum igitur ventri<sup>k</sup> cibum subducunt, corpus debilitâtur, et membra<sup>l</sup> serò invidiæ<sup>m</sup> suæ pœnituit.

*Menenius Agrippa hoc!*  
vit. Page 21 § 27.

## CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat<sup>n</sup> in præsepī<sup>o</sup> bovesque latrando<sup>p</sup> a pabulo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,<sup>q</sup> *Quanta ista<sup>r</sup>, inquit, invidia est, quòd non patēris, ut eo cibo<sup>s</sup> vescāmur,<sup>t</sup> quem tu ipse capere nec velis<sup>u</sup> nec possis!*

Hæc fabula invidiæ indōlem declārat.

## 10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei<sup>v</sup> fortè occurrisset,<sup>w</sup> ita est perterrita, ut<sup>x</sup> pæne moreretur<sup>y</sup> formid-

\* Supply hoc.

<sup>a</sup> § 274, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 226.

<sup>c</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>d</sup> § 269.

<sup>e</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>f</sup> § 279, 15.

<sup>g</sup> § 247.

<sup>h</sup> § 209, R. 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 245, 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 229, R. 6.

<sup>l</sup> § 215, (1.)

<sup>m</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>n</sup> § 82, E. 1.

<sup>o</sup> § 275, R. 4.

<sup>p</sup> § 212

<sup>q</sup> § 207, R. 25.

<sup>r</sup> § 245, 1.

<sup>s</sup> § 262.

<sup>t</sup> § 266, 1

<sup>u</sup> § 224.

<sup>v</sup> § 263, R. 2.

<sup>w</sup> § 262, R. 1.

ine.\* Eundem conspicāta<sup>b</sup> itērum, timuit quidem,<sup>c</sup> sed nequāquam,<sup>d</sup> ut antea.\* Tertiò illi<sup>e</sup> obviām facta, ausa<sup>f</sup> est etiam propiūs † accedēre, eumque<sup>g</sup> allōqui.

## 11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat<sup>a</sup> filio: *Mi<sup>e</sup> fili,<sup>f</sup> ne<sup>g</sup> sic obliquis semper gressibus<sup>h</sup> incēde, sed rectā viā<sup>i</sup> perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis praeceptis<sup>j</sup> obsēquar, si te priūs idem facientem vidēro.<sup>k</sup>*

Docet hęc fabūla, adolescentiam<sup>l</sup> nullā re<sup>m</sup> magis, quām exemplis<sup>n</sup>, instrui.<sup>o</sup>

## 12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur<sup>a</sup> tres boves in maximā<sup>b</sup> concordia, et sic ab omni<sup>c</sup> ferārum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio<sup>d</sup> inter illos orto, singuli a feris<sup>e</sup> petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni<sup>a</sup> sit<sup>b</sup> in concordia.

## 13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle<sup>a</sup> leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.<sup>b</sup> Sed fortē, dum se celerius<sup>c</sup>

\* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propiūs*?

<sup>a</sup> § 247.

<sup>b</sup> § 274, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 277.

<sup>e</sup> § 228.

<sup>f</sup> § 142, R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 223.

<sup>h</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 139

<sup>j</sup> § 52.

<sup>k</sup> § 267, R. 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 145, VI.

<sup>n</sup> § 239.

<sup>o</sup> § 278.

<sup>p</sup> § 272.

<sup>q</sup> § 125, 5

<sup>r</sup> § 279, 7.

<sup>s</sup> § 257.

<sup>t</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>u</sup> § 212, R. 3.

<sup>v</sup> § 265.

<sup>w</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>x</sup> § 263, 2.

<sup>y</sup> § 256, R. 9

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in pistrinum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantix dedit.

Hæc fabūla stolidos\* notat, qui immeritis honoribus<sup>b</sup> superbiunt.

#### 14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī<sup>c</sup> cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,<sup>d</sup> et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in eā repērit, nisi quod<sup>e</sup> in aliis gallinis reperiri<sup>f</sup> solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis<sup>g</sup> inhiābat, etiam minores<sup>h</sup> perdidit.

#### 15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duo<sup>i</sup> qui unā iter faciēbant, asinum oberrantem in solitudine conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quod eum prior<sup>j</sup> conspexisset.<sup>k</sup> Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec<sup>l</sup> a<sup>m</sup> verberibus abstinent, asinus aufūgit, et neuter eo<sup>n</sup> potitur.

#### 16. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,<sup>o</sup> quod eos totum diem<sup>p</sup> comitātus esset.<sup>q</sup> Cui illi, *Non tu nos*, inquit, *sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,*<sup>r</sup> *ut ne nostris quidem<sup>s</sup> corporibus<sup>t</sup> parcēres,*<sup>u</sup> *si exanimarentur.*<sup>v</sup>

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\* With what noun does *minores* agree?

\* § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>b</sup> § 247.

<sup>c</sup> § 271.

<sup>d</sup> § 272.

<sup>e</sup> § 206, (4.)

<sup>f</sup> § 224.

<sup>g</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>h</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 198, R. 4.

<sup>j</sup> § 242, R. 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 245, 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 231, R. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 236.

<sup>n</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>o</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>p</sup> § 261. 1.

Meritò in actionibus non spectātur, quid fiat,\* sed quo animo fiat.\*

### 17. PASTÖRES ET LUPUS.

Pastöres cæsâ ove<sup>b</sup> convivium celebrābant. Quod<sup>c</sup> quum lupus cernēret,<sup>d</sup> *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuisssem,<sup>e</sup> quantus tumultus fieret!* At isti<sup>f</sup> impūne ovem comēdunt! Tum unus illōrum,<sup>g</sup> *Nos enim,<sup>h</sup> inquit, nostrā, non aliēnā ove<sup>i</sup> epulāmur.*

### 18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiōsam habēbat domum, invitāvit fullōnem, ut ad se commigrāret.<sup>j</sup> Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit<sup>k</sup> sociētas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem,<sup>l</sup> fuligīne et maculis inquinatūrus esses.<sup>m</sup>*

Hæc fabūla docet dissimilia<sup>n</sup> non debēre<sup>o</sup> conjungi.<sup>p</sup>

### 19. TUBĪCEN.

Tubīcen ab hostibus<sup>q</sup> captus, *Ne<sup>r</sup> me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque<sup>s</sup> quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquit, te interimēmus, quòd, quum ipse pugnandi<sup>t</sup> sis<sup>u</sup> imperītus, alios ad pugnam incitāre soles.*

Fabūla docet, non solūm malefīcos<sup>v</sup> esse puniendos,<sup>w</sup> sed etiam eos,<sup>x</sup> qui alios ad malè faciendum<sup>y</sup> irrītent.<sup>z</sup>

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\* § 265.

<sup>b</sup> § 257.

<sup>c</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>d</sup> § 263, 5.

<sup>e</sup> § 261, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 207, R. 25.

<sup>g</sup> § 212.

<sup>h</sup> § 198, 5.

<sup>i</sup> § 245, II

<sup>j</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 260, II. R. 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 260, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>n</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2,) and N.

<sup>o</sup> § 272.

<sup>p</sup> § 271.

<sup>q</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>r</sup> § 267, R. 1.

<sup>s</sup> § 198, R. 4.

<sup>t</sup> § 279, 6.

<sup>u</sup> § 275, III. R. 1.

<sup>v</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>w</sup> § 274, R. 8.

<sup>x</sup> § 278.

<sup>y</sup> § 275, III., R. 3



## 20. ACCIPITRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipitres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere<sup>a</sup> conātæ effecērunt,<sup>b</sup> ut illi pacem inter se<sup>c</sup> facerent. Quā<sup>d</sup> firmatā, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertērunt.

Hæc fabula docet, potentiōrum discordias<sup>e</sup> imbecillioribus<sup>f</sup> sæpe prodesse.

## 21. MULIER ET GALLINA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habēbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat,<sup>g</sup> si gallinam diligentius sagināret,<sup>h</sup> fore,<sup>i</sup> ut illa bina<sup>j</sup> aut terna ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset<sup>k</sup> facta, planè ova parere<sup>l</sup> desiit.<sup>m</sup>

Hæc fabula docet, avaritiam sæpe damnōsam<sup>n</sup> esse.

## 22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicāta ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentiōne,<sup>o</sup> si eam fortè attingere posset.<sup>p</sup> Tandem defatigāta ināni labōre discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec<sup>q</sup> eas in viâ repertas<sup>r</sup> tollērem.*<sup>s</sup>

Hæc fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ se<sup>t</sup> assēqui posse despērent.

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\* What is the object of *existimābat*? § 229, R. 5.

<sup>a</sup> § 271.

<sup>b</sup> § 273, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 208.

<sup>d</sup> § 257.

<sup>e</sup> § 239.

<sup>f</sup> § 224.

<sup>g</sup> § 260.

<sup>h</sup> § 268, R. 4.

<sup>i</sup> § 119, III

<sup>j</sup> § 263, 5.

<sup>k</sup> § 205, N. 1

<sup>l</sup> § 247.

<sup>m</sup> § 278, R. 5.

<sup>n</sup> § 274, 3.

<sup>o</sup> § 261.

<sup>p</sup> § 271, R. 3

<sup>q</sup> § 162, 7

## 23. VULPES ET LEENA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catūlum parēret.\* Huic dicītur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitatem rerum æstiman-  
dam<sup>b</sup> esse, docet.

## 24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomodo sibi<sup>c</sup> a fele cavērent.<sup>d</sup> Multis aliis<sup>e</sup> propositis, omnibus<sup>f</sup> placuit, ut ei<sup>g</sup> tintinnabūlum annecterētur; sic enim ipsos<sup>h</sup> sonitu admonitos eam fugēre posse.<sup>i</sup> Sed quum jam inter mures quærerētur,<sup>j</sup> qui feli<sup>k</sup> tintinnabūlum annecteret,<sup>l</sup> nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo<sup>m</sup> plurimos esse audāces,<sup>n</sup> sed in ipso pericūlo timīdos.<sup>o</sup>

## 25. CANIS MORDAX.

Canis<sup>p</sup> mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabūlum ex ære appendi,<sup>q</sup> ut omnes eum cavēre possent.<sup>r</sup> Ille verò æris tinnītu<sup>s</sup> gaudēbat, et, quasi<sup>t</sup> virtutis suæ præmium<sup>u</sup> esset,<sup>v</sup> alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te<sup>w</sup> stolidum*, inquit, *qui ignorāre<sup>x</sup> vidēris, isto tinnītu pravitatem morum tuōrum indicāri!*<sup>y</sup>

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\* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

\* § 266, 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 274, R. 8.

<sup>c</sup> § 223.

<sup>d</sup> § 265.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>f</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 224.

<sup>h</sup> § 208, (4.)

<sup>i</sup> § 270, R. 2.

<sup>j</sup> § 263, 5, R. 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 275, III. R. 4.

<sup>l</sup> § 205, N. 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 278.

<sup>n</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>o</sup> § 262.

<sup>p</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>q</sup> § 263, 2.

<sup>r</sup> § 210.

<sup>s</sup> § 238, 2.

<sup>t</sup> § 271.

<sup>u</sup> § 272.

Hæc fabŭla scripta est in\* eos, qui sibi<sup>b</sup> insignibus flagitiŏrum suŏrum placent.

## 26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginātum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enēcor. Tum canis, Licet, inquit, mecum<sup>c</sup> in urbem venias,<sup>d</sup> et eādē felicitātē<sup>e</sup> fruāris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos<sup>f</sup> pilos. *Quid hoc est?\** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra. Nihil est, canis respondit. Sed interdiu me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collāris, quod cervici<sup>g</sup> circumdāri solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, amice!<sup>h</sup> nihil<sup>i</sup> moror felicitatem servitute emptam!*

Hæc fabŭla docet, libēris<sup>j</sup> nullum commōdum tanti<sup>k</sup> esse, quod servitūtis calamitatem compensāre possit.<sup>l</sup>

## 27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrāhat.<sup>m</sup> Hoc<sup>n</sup> grus longitudine colli facīlè effēcit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi, inquit, parva merces<sup>o</sup> videtur,† quòd caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

\* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 201, IV., 1.

<sup>a</sup> § 235, (2.)

<sup>f</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>k</sup> § 214.

<sup>b</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 224, R. 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 264, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 133, 4.

<sup>h</sup> § 240.

<sup>m</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 262, R. 4.

<sup>i</sup> § 214, N. 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>e</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>j</sup> § 211, R. 5.

<sup>o</sup> § 210

## 28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repērit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiā<sup>a</sup> motus eum fovit sinu,<sup>b</sup> et subter alas<sup>c</sup> recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires<sup>d</sup> recēpit, et agricŏlæ<sup>e</sup> pro beneficio letāle vulnus inflixit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddēre soleant.<sup>f</sup>

## 29. ASINUS ET EQUUS.

Asinus equum beātum<sup>g</sup> prædicābat, qui tam copiōsē pascerētur,<sup>h</sup> quum sibi post molestissimos labōres ne<sup>i</sup> paleæ quidem satis præberentur.<sup>j</sup> Fortē autem bello<sup>k</sup> exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus<sup>l</sup> ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicātus, *O me stolidum*, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex<sup>m</sup> præsentis temporis fortunā æstimavērim!*<sup>l</sup>

## 30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem sibi<sup>m</sup> appropinquāre sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,<sup>n</sup> interdum discordāre<sup>o</sup> novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri<sup>p</sup> jubet. Quibus<sup>q</sup> allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangērent.<sup>r</sup> Quod<sup>s</sup> quum facere non possent, distribuit singulas virgas,

\* What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

<sup>a</sup> § 247, R. 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 235, (4.)

<sup>d</sup> § 85.

<sup>e</sup> § 224.

<sup>f</sup> § 265

<sup>g</sup> § 230.

<sup>h</sup> § 264, 8.

<sup>i</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>j</sup> § 263, 5.

<sup>k</sup> § 257.

<sup>l</sup> §§ 248, I., and 274, 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 195, R. 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 209, R. 3, (6.)

<sup>o</sup> § 272.

<sup>p</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>q</sup> § 206, (13.)

iisque celeriter fractis, docuit \* illos, quàm firma res † esset †  
concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

### 31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte<sup>e</sup>  
onëris se<sup>e</sup> levâret,<sup>e</sup> si se<sup>e</sup> vivum videre vellet.<sup>e</sup> Sed ille  
asini preces repudiavit. Paulò pòst igitur asinus labøre  
consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum  
agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque  
insuper etiam pellem asino<sup>i</sup> detractam in equum imposuit.  
Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me<sup>e</sup> miserum,*  
inquit, *qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim,<sup>a</sup> quum*  
*nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unà cum pelle comitis*  
*mei, cujus preces tam superbe contempseram.*

### 32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo<sup>i</sup> vitam sustentabat, solēbat  
ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum  
galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labøre fatigatæ  
statuerunt gallum interficere.<sup>i</sup> Quo<sup>e</sup> facto, deteriore con-  
ditione<sup>i</sup> quàm prius † esse cœperunt. Nam domina, de  
horâ noctis incerta,<sup>m</sup> nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte  
excitabat.

\* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3.

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

† Supply *fuérant*.

\* § 251.

<sup>i</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 271, and R. 3.

† § 265.

<sup>e</sup> § 238, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>e</sup> § 208, (1.)

<sup>a</sup> § 264, 8.

<sup>i</sup> § 245, III.

<sup>d</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 275, R. 4.

<sup>m</sup> § 213, R. 4. and (4.)

<sup>e</sup> § 266, 1.

## 33. TESTUDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orābat, ut sese<sup>e</sup> volāre docēret.<sup>b</sup> Aquila ei ostendēbat quidem, eam<sup>e</sup> rem<sup>e</sup> petere naturē<sup>e</sup> suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo<sup>f</sup> minus instābat, et obsecrābat aquilam,<sup>g</sup> ut se<sup>h</sup> volūcrem facere vellet.<sup>i</sup> Itaque ungūlis arreptam<sup>\*</sup> aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferrētur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis<sup>j</sup> occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiā<sup>k</sup> suā.

## 34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniā. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi<sup>l</sup> mortem<sup>m</sup> impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,<sup>n</sup> *ne se perdat sine causā. Se enim<sup>o</sup> avidissimum ventrem illius non posse<sup>p</sup> explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volūcres venētur.<sup>q</sup>* Cui accipiter, *Insanirem,<sup>r</sup> inquit, si partem prædam amittere, et incerta<sup>s</sup> pro certis<sup>t</sup> sectari vellem.<sup>u</sup>*

## 35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat,<sup>v</sup> iisque<sup>w</sup> sublatis domum<sup>x</sup>

\* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- |                                     |                          |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| * § § 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.)      | <sup>a</sup> § 208, (1.) | <sup>n</sup> § 270, R. 2.      |
| <sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) | <sup>e</sup> § 273, 2.   | <sup>o</sup> § 261, 1.         |
| <sup>c</sup> § 239.                 | <sup>f</sup> § 208.      | <sup>p</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| <sup>d</sup> § 229.                 | <sup>h</sup> § 247.      | <sup>q</sup> § 145, V.         |
| <sup>e</sup> § 222.                 | <sup>i</sup> § 224.      | <sup>r</sup> § 257.            |
| <sup>j</sup> § 256, R. 16.          | <sup>m</sup> § 198, 5.   | <sup>s</sup> § 237, R. 4.      |
| <sup>k</sup> § 231, R. 3            |                          |                                |



redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum<sup>a</sup> viæ<sup>b</sup> progressus esset, et<sup>c</sup> onēre et viâ defatigātus fascem deposuit, et secum<sup>d</sup> ætātis et inopiæ mala<sup>e</sup> contemplātus Mortem clarâ voce invocāvit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis<sup>f</sup> liberāret.<sup>g</sup> Tum Mors senis precibus auditis<sup>h</sup> subitō adstitit,<sup>i</sup> et, quid vellet,<sup>j</sup> percunctātur.<sup>k</sup> At Senex, quem<sup>l</sup> jam votōrum<sup>m</sup> suōrum pœnitēbat,<sup>n</sup> *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requīro*, qui<sup>o</sup> onus paulūlūm allēvet,<sup>p</sup> dum ego rursus subeo.‡

## 36. INIMICI.

In eādē navi vehebantur duo,<sup>a</sup> qui inter se<sup>b</sup> capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eōrum<sup>c</sup> in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestāte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperārent, interrōgat || is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatōrem, *Utram partem navis<sup>d</sup> prius submersum iri existimāret.*<sup>e</sup> Cui gubernātor, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspectūrus sim.*<sup>f</sup>

## 37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogāsse<sup>a</sup> dicitur: *Mi<sup>b</sup> pater, quum multo<sup>c</sup> sis major canibus<sup>d</sup>*

<sup>a</sup> Supply *seni*.† Supply *volo*.‡ Supply *id*.|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrōgat*? § 231, R. 3¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.<sup>a</sup> § 236.

§ 265.

§ 212.

<sup>b</sup> § 212, R. 3.

§ 229, R. 6.

§ 258, R. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 278, R. 7.

§ 215, (1.)

§ 260, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>d</sup> § 133, R. 4.

§ 209, 3, (4.)

§ 162, 7.

<sup>e</sup> § 274, 1.

§ 206, (4.)

§ 139.

§ 251, R. 1.

§ 205, R. 7, (1.)

§ 236, R. 16

<sup>f</sup> § 264, 5.

§ 235, R. 2.

§ 256

<sup>g</sup> § 257

*et tam ardua cornua habeas,\* quibus a te vim propulsare possis,† quæ fit,\* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi‡ tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,\* ut audita canum‡ voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

*Hæc fabula docet, naturâ‡ formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes‡ reddi posse.*

### 38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

*Quum hædus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,‡ Quid‡ tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hic te salvum futurum‡ speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas?‡ Non curo, inquit hædus; nam si moriendum‡ sit, quanto‡ præclarius‡ mihi‡ erit, meo cruore aspergi aras‡ deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*

*Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ‡ omnibus‡ imminet, non timere,‡ si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.*

### 39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

*Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat.‡ Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adoritur‡ quumque primum formam*

\* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

\* § 278.

† § 266, 1.

\* § 223.

‡ § 83, 2, E.

\* § 249, II.

‡ § 210, R. 1.

\* § 83, 2.

‡ § 231, R. 5.

† § 270, R. 3.

‡ § 266, 1.

‡ § 225, III., R. 1.

† § 256, R. 16.

‡ § 205, R. 8.

\* § 222.

\* § 239.

‡ § 206.

† § 224.

‡ § 272.

\* § 260.

† § 162, 7



ejus<sup>a</sup> pennarumque nitōrem laudāset, *Pol*, inquit, *te avium<sup>b</sup> regem esse dicērem,<sup>c</sup> si cantus pulchritudini<sup>d</sup> tuæ respondēret.<sup>e</sup>* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu *(se)* valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verō<sup>f</sup> e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas<sup>g</sup> esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis<sup>h</sup> insidiantur.

## 40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā<sup>a</sup> autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquales divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est;<sup>b</sup> debētur<sup>c</sup> enim hæc præstantiæ meæ.* *Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum.* *Tertiam vindicat sibi<sup>d</sup> egregius labor meus.* *Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,<sup>e</sup> is<sup>f</sup> sciat,<sup>g</sup> se habitūrum<sup>h</sup> me inimicum sibi.<sup>i</sup>* Quid facērent<sup>j</sup> imbecilles bestię, aut quæ<sup>k</sup> † sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?<sup>l</sup>

## 41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

*Mus a rustico<sup>a</sup> in<sup>b</sup> caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acris morsu ejus digitos vulnerāvit, ut<sup>c</sup> ille eum dimitteret, dicens: Nihil, meherculē, tam pusillum est, quod de salutē desperāre debeat,<sup>d</sup> modō se defendēre et vim depulsāre velit.*

<sup>a</sup> What is the subject of this verb?

† Supply *bestia*.

<sup>a</sup> § 208, (6.)

<sup>b</sup> § 83, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 261, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 223.

<sup>e</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>f</sup> § 274, R. 8.

<sup>g</sup> § 224.

<sup>h</sup> § 257.

<sup>i</sup> § 208.

<sup>j</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 206, (3,) (a.)

<sup>l</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>m</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>n</sup> § 222.

<sup>o</sup> § 260.

<sup>p</sup> § 248, 1.

<sup>q</sup> § 279, 10.

<sup>r</sup> § 262, R. 1.

<sup>s</sup> § 264, 1.

<sup>t</sup> § 263 2.

## 42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLÆ.

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit \* ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset † die † natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

## 43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxōrem duxisse. † Sed una cetēris † prudentior, *O vos' stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis, † quantopere nos sæpe unius Solis æstus excruciet? †* Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit? †

## 44. RANÆ ET JUPĪTER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove † petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. / Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primūm refugere, † deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu † in eā consederunt, aliūque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupiter eārum stultitiam punitūrus † hydruū illis misit, a quo † quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pœnituit.

## 45. LUPI ET PASTŌRES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initūrus esset eā conditione, † ut oratōres suos

\* § 145, IV.

† § 266, 3.

• § 253.

• § 272.

• § 256.

/ § 238, 2.

• § 183, 3, N.

• § 265.

• § 145, VI.

/ § 85

• § 209, R. 5.

• § 247, R. 3.

• § 274, R. 6.

• § 248, I.

§ 249 II.

ipsi\* tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis<sup>b</sup> callidum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.\* Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,<sup>c</sup> se nunquam in postērum<sup>d</sup> greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis<sup>e</sup> nudatas vidissent, eos<sup>f</sup> impetu facto<sup>g</sup> omnem gregem dilaniasse.

## 46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraverat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustratus eos, qui auxilium<sup>h</sup> latūri<sup>i</sup> advenērant, tandem lupo revērâ irruente, multis cum lacrymis<sup>k</sup> vicinos orare cœpit, ut sibi<sup>l</sup> et gregi<sup>m</sup> subvenirent. At illi eum pariter ut antea ludere<sup>n</sup> existimantes<sup>o</sup> preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupo libère in oves grassaretur, plurimasque earum<sup>p</sup> dilaniaret.

## 47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortè<sup>q</sup> repererat, gaudium altâ voce<sup>r</sup> significavit. Quo<sup>s</sup> sono<sup>t</sup> allecti plures corvi famelici advolaverunt,\* impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei<sup>u</sup> dapem eripuērunt.

\* Supply ad eum.

€    \* § 223.

†    \* § 211, R. 5, (1.)

‡    \* § 264, 5.

§    \* § 272.

||    \* § 205, R. 7, (1.)

|||    \* § 251. —

||||    \* § 278.

\* § 257.

\* § 274, 1.

†    \* § 274, 6.

‡    \* § 247, R. 3.

§    \* § 208, (1.)

||    \* § 224.

|||    \* § 268.

\* § 274, 2.

†    \* § 212.

‡    \* § 192, 1. 3.

§    \* § 247.

||    \* § 206, (17.)

|||    \* § 224, R. 2

## 48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabatur\* fœcunditatem, quòd singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.<sup>†</sup> At illa, *Ne mei, inquit, doloris causam commemorēs.* Nam quos<sup>‡</sup> pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos<sup>§</sup> vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.

## 49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venātum<sup>¶</sup> ivērant.<sup>¶</sup> Amplā prādā factā, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.<sup>‡</sup> Qui quum singulis singulas partes ponēret æquāles, leo eum correptum dilaniāvit, et vulpeculæ partiendi<sup>¶</sup> negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni<sup>¶</sup> partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudāre, et unde hoc didicērit<sup>‡</sup> interrogāre, xepit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me, inquit, calamitas docuit,\* quid minores potentioribus debeant.*<sup>‡</sup>

## 50. MUSCÆ.

Effūsa mellis copia est : Muscæ advolant : †

Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus

Revolāre<sup>¶</sup> nequeunt.<sup>¶</sup> Heu miseram, inquit, vicem!<sup>¶</sup>

\* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*?

† Supply *ad mel*.

\* § 223, and (1.)

† § 266, 3.

\* § 260, R. 6.

‡ § 206, (3.)

\* § 274, R. 7.

¶ § 276, II.

¶ § 209, R. 12.

¶ § 273, 2.

¶ § 275, III., R. 1.

¶ § 224.

‡ § 265.

‡ § 271.

¶ § 182, 3.

¶ § 238, 2.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,  
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!  
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur.*

### 51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore  
Pascendi<sup>a</sup> cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit  
Jejuna, simul accurrit,<sup>a</sup> et prædam capit.  
Næ, dixit ille, *jure plector, qui, salo<sup>b</sup>*  
*Quum fuerim ætus, voluerim<sup>c</sup> solo ingredi!*  
Suus unicuique<sup>d</sup> præfinitus est locus,  
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.<sup>e</sup>

### 52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex  
Consedit; seque<sup>f</sup> dixit, mole si suâ  
Eum<sup>g</sup> gravâret, avolatûrum<sup>h</sup> illico.  
At ille:<sup>i</sup> *Nec te considentem senseram.*

### 53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas:  
Propriis replêtam<sup>†</sup> vitii post tergum dedit,  
Alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem.<sup>†</sup>  
Hac re videre nostra mala non possumus;  
Alii simul delinquant, censôres sumus.

<sup>a</sup> Supply *ad eum*.

<sup>†</sup> Supply *peram*.

<sup>a</sup> § 275, III., R. 1.

<sup>a</sup> § 279, 14.

<sup>a</sup> § 208, (6.)

<sup>b</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 273, 4.

<sup>b</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 264, 8.

<sup>d</sup> § 272.

<sup>e</sup> § 229, R. 3, 2.

## MYTHOLOGY

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1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,\* quod dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,\* occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,<sup>b</sup> uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo\* in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,\* cogēbat cæstibus secum contendere, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,<sup>c</sup> Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfecit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloeī filii,<sup>c</sup> mirâ magnitudīne<sup>c</sup> fuisse<sup>c</sup> dicuntur. Nam singulis mensibus<sup>b</sup> novem digitis<sup>c</sup> crescēbant. Itaque quum essent<sup>c</sup> annōrum novem,<sup>c</sup> in cœlum ascendere sunt conāti. Huc sibi adiūtum sic faciēbant,<sup>c</sup> ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædālus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

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\* § 204.

<sup>b</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>c</sup> § 264, 12.

<sup>c</sup> § 263, 5, R. 2.

\* § 204, R. 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>c</sup> § 211, R. 8, (2.)

<sup>b</sup> § 253.

<sup>c</sup> § 236.

<sup>c</sup> § 145, II.

<sup>b</sup> § 205, R. 2, (1.)

cædem Athēnis\* commissam in Cretam<sup>b</sup> abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum exstruxit. A Minōē<sup>c</sup> aliquando in custodiam coniectus, sibi et Icāro filio alas cerā<sup>d</sup> aptāvit, et cum eo<sup>e</sup> avolāvit. Dum Icārus altiūs<sup>f</sup> evolābat, cerā solis calōre calefactā, in mare decīdit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus<sup>g</sup> est appellātum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervēnit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non poterat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmina fecerant, interēmit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,<sup>a</sup> Pelix filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, se<sup>b</sup> filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras curru junxisset.<sup>c</sup> Admētus, qui eam perditē amābat, Apollinem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvāret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei<sup>d</sup> serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem curru junxit,<sup>e</sup> quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicītus, munus ab Apollīne accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.<sup>f</sup> Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,<sup>g</sup> uxor se Alcestis morti obtūlit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus<sup>h</sup> eripuit et Admēto reddidit.

7. Cassiōpe filiæ suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereīdum

\* § 254.

<sup>b</sup> § 237, R. 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>d</sup> § 247.

<sup>e</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>f</sup> § 256, R. 9.

<sup>g</sup> § 210.

<sup>h</sup> § 80, I., E. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 266, 2.

<sup>j</sup> § 266, R. 4.

<sup>k</sup> § 223, R. 2

<sup>l</sup> § 227.

<sup>m</sup> § 260, II

<sup>n</sup> § 209, R. 12.

<sup>o</sup> § 224, R. 2

formæ anteposuit.\* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno<sup>b</sup> postulavērunt,\* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oræ populabātur, objicerētur.<sup>c</sup> Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyâ, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, oelluâ<sup>d</sup> devictâ et interēptâ, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficēret, sponsamque eripēret. Ille, re<sup>e</sup> cognītâ, caput Medūsæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,† omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdâ<sup>f</sup> in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditâ, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiâ ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies<sup>g</sup> mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellāre solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,<sup>h</sup> ut Jupīter ei consilia sua concredēret,<sup>i</sup> eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ<sup>j</sup> apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicitur<sup>k</sup> apud infēros in aquâ collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus<sup>l</sup> est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei<sup>m</sup> super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

\* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3.

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>c</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>f</sup> § 206, (4.)

<sup>b</sup> § 231, R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 236, R. 5.

<sup>h</sup> § 271, R. 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 53.

<sup>i</sup> § 274, R. 6.

<sup>e</sup> § 257.

<sup>l</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 211, R. 5 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 257, R. 5.



saxum ejus capiti \* inpendere dicunt, cujus ruinam timens perpetuo metu cruciatur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commota malum misit in medium, cui \* inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio <sup>b</sup> impêrat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, duceret, <sup>c</sup> qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc eârum litem dirempturum esse. <sup>d</sup> Huic <sup>e</sup> Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicâset, <sup>f</sup> omnium terrarum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendidam inter homines famam promisit; Venus autem <sup>g</sup> Helēnam, <sup>h</sup> Ledæ et Jovis filiam, se <sup>i</sup> ei in conjugium dare <sup>j</sup> spondit. Paris, hoc dono <sup>k</sup> prioribus anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea Venēris hortatu Lacedæmonem <sup>l</sup> profectus, Helēnam conjugii <sup>m</sup> suo <sup>n</sup> Menelao eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce <sup>o</sup> Agamemnone, Menelai fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò periturum esse, si Græcorum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur, <sup>p</sup> eum misit in insulam Scyron, regique Lycomædi commendavit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu <sup>q</sup> inter filias suas servabat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari, <sup>r</sup> unus eorum <sup>s</sup> Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio vestibulo munera feminea <sup>t</sup> in calathiscis posuit, simulque

\* § 224.

<sup>b</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 270, R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 223.

<sup>f</sup> § 266, R. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>h</sup> § 229.

<sup>i</sup> § 239.

<sup>j</sup> § 272.

<sup>k</sup> § 257.

<sup>l</sup> § 237.

<sup>m</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 208, (7.)

<sup>o</sup> § 257, R. 7.

<sup>p</sup> § 241, R. 4.

<sup>q</sup> § 268.

<sup>r</sup> § 212.

<sup>s</sup> § 211, R. 4.

<sup>t</sup> § 260, II

clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocâri jussit.\* Quæ dum omnia contemplantur, subitò tubicem cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum<sup>b</sup> virum<sup>c</sup> esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus<sup>d</sup> Græcōrum exercitus Aulide<sup>e</sup> convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diānæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim,<sup>f</sup> dux illius expeditiōnis, cervam deæ<sup>g</sup> sacram<sup>h</sup> vulneraverat, superbiusque<sup>i</sup> in Diānam locutus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt,<sup>j</sup> iram<sup>k</sup> deæ expiari<sup>l</sup> non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisisse. Sic eam Aulidem<sup>m</sup> abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diāna virginem miserata cervam ei<sup>n</sup> supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem<sup>o</sup> fecit.

14. Trojâ eversâ, quum Græci domum<sup>p</sup> redire vellent, ex Achillis tumultu vox dicatur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent.<sup>q</sup> Quare Græci Polyxenam, Priami filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolaverunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus<sup>r</sup> homines ex luto finxit, iisque<sup>s</sup> ignem e cœlo in ferulâ attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinēre obrutum servarent.<sup>t</sup> Ob hanc rem • Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

\* § 273, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 269.

<sup>c</sup> § 210.

<sup>d</sup> § 279, 7.

<sup>e</sup> § 254.

<sup>f</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 222.

<sup>h</sup> § 256, R. 9.

<sup>i</sup> § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

<sup>j</sup> § 266, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 271.

<sup>l</sup> § 237.

<sup>m</sup> § 224.

<sup>n</sup> § 230.

<sup>o</sup> § 237, R. 4.

<sup>p</sup> § 262.

<sup>q</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>r</sup> § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei\* apposuit, quæ cor exedēret.<sup>b</sup> Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Herculēs transfixit sagittis, Prometheusque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,<sup>c</sup> ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupiter negāvit quidem Cerērem<sup>d</sup> passuram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;<sup>e</sup> sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, rapēret.<sup>f</sup> Quare Proserpinam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nescīret ubi filia esset,<sup>g</sup> eam per totum orbem terrārum quæsivit. In quo itinēre ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanīra puērum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.<sup>h</sup> Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortālem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puērum in ignem mittere,<sup>i</sup> pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus<sup>j</sup> junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrārum vectus dissemināret.<sup>k</sup>

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Œneo pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes<sup>l</sup> Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,<sup>m</sup> quā diu is titio foret<sup>n</sup> incolūmis

\* § 224.

<sup>b</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 145, II 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 239.

<sup>e</sup> § 273, 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 265.

<sup>g</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 272, R. 5

<sup>i</sup> § 223.

<sup>j</sup> § 274, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>l</sup> § 266, 2

Hunc\* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Intërim Diâna Cëneo<sup>c</sup> irâta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirâ magnitudine<sup>b</sup> misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastâret.<sup>c</sup> Quem Meleâger cum juvenibus<sup>d</sup> ex omni Græciâ delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui<sup>e</sup> quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleâgri auxilium imploravit, qui avuncûlos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irâ<sup>f</sup> in filium commôta, titiônem illum<sup>g</sup> fatâlem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleâger periit. At sorôres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutâtæ sunt.

19. Eurôpam, Agenôris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupiter in taurum mutâtus Sidône<sup>h</sup> Cretam transvexit, et ex eâ procreavit Minôem, Sarpedônem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducèrent Agënor filios suos misit, condiçãoe additâ, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorôrem invenissent.<sup>i</sup> Horum unus, Cadmus nomine,<sup>j</sup> quum errâret, Delphos<sup>k</sup> venit, ibique responsum accëpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;<sup>l</sup> ubi ille decubuisset,<sup>m</sup> ibi urbem condëret.‡ Quod quum facëret,<sup>n</sup> in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam<sup>o</sup> quærens ad fontem Castalium dracônem invënit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiëbat.<sup>p</sup> Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enâti sunt. Pugnâ inter illos exortâ, quinque superfuêrunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanôrum stirpes originem duxerunt.

\* Supply *titiônem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

\* § 222.

† § 247, R. 2.

‡ § 237.

§ 211, R. 6.

§ 207, R. 24.

§ 262, R. 4.

§ 264, 5.

§ 255.

§ 145, II.

§ 249, III.

§ 266, 1.

§ 274 1

§ 224, R. 2.

§ 250

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmīne aberrāvit. Quē<sup>m</sup> Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio<sup>b</sup> liberaliter accēpit, ei<sup>que</sup> ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.\* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet<sup>c</sup> a se petēret.\* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset<sup>d</sup> aurum fiēret.<sup>e</sup> Quod quum impetrāset,\* quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gāvisus est hāc virtūte<sup>f</sup> suā; mox intellexit nihil<sup>g</sup> ipsi hoc munēre<sup>h</sup> perniciosius esse. Nam etiā cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.<sup>i</sup> Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.<sup>j</sup> Quem<sup>k</sup> Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta<sup>l</sup> est colōre<sup>m</sup> aureo.

21. Schoeneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superālat.<sup>n</sup> Hæc quum a pluribus<sup>o</sup> in conjugium pēterētur, pater ejus condiōnem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,<sup>p</sup> prius cursu cum eā contendēret;<sup>q</sup> si victus esset,<sup>r</sup> occiderētur.<sup>s</sup> Multos quum superāset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post alterum projēcit, iisque<sup>t</sup> Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itāque Schoeneus filiam uxōrem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblitus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,<sup>u</sup> grates ei non egit. Hanc

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\* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

• § 206, (17.)

/ § 272.

• § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

• § 247.

• § 256.

• § 211, R. 6.

• § 266, 1.

• § 209, R. 12, (2.)

• § 145, II. 1.

• § 262.

• § 258, I. 2, R. 1.

• § 248, I.

• § 245, II.

/ § 273, 2.

• § 268.

ob\* causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prædictum<sup>b</sup> fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,<sup>c</sup> quā diu eum crinem custodisset.<sup>d</sup> Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello<sup>e</sup> aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megāram oppugnāret, Scylla; Nisi filia, amōre ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,<sup>f</sup> patri<sup>g</sup> dormienti fatālem crinem præcidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,<sup>h</sup> Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret.<sup>i</sup> Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus\* esse receptūram. Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.<sup>j</sup> Hodiēque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,<sup>k</sup> mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreāvit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiusque<sup>l</sup> locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.<sup>m</sup> Niōbe libēris<sup>n</sup> orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

\* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

<sup>a</sup> § 279, 10.

<sup>f</sup> § 258, 2, and (2.)

<sup>j</sup> § 260.

<sup>b</sup> § 205, R. 8.

<sup>g</sup> § 224.

<sup>k</sup> § 256, R. 9.

<sup>c</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>h</sup> § 145, II. 4.

<sup>i</sup> § 229, R. 3, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 230

<sup>m</sup> § 251

<sup>e</sup> § 247

24. Phineus,\* Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum<sup>b</sup> rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominībus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,\* Juppiter eum excācāvit, et immisit ei<sup>c</sup> Harpyias,<sup>d</sup> quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei<sup>c</sup> auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter<sup>e</sup> rogārent,<sup>e</sup> dixit se<sup>a</sup> illis iter demonstratūrum esse,<sup>f</sup> si eum pœnā<sup>f</sup> liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse<sup>f</sup> dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insūlas Strophādas, et Phineum pœnā<sup>f</sup> liberārunt.

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\* What does this imperfect tense denote?

<sup>a</sup> § 293, N.

<sup>c</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>a</sup> § 266, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 162, 19.

<sup>e</sup> § 231.

<sup>f</sup> § 268.

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

<sup>e</sup> § 258 2, and (3.)

<sup>f</sup> § 251.

<sup>d</sup> § 9.

## ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

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1. THALES interrogātus\* an facta hominum deos\* latērent,<sup>b</sup> respondit, ne<sup>c</sup> cogitāta† quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,<sup>d</sup> dum vivēret,<sup>e</sup> beātum habēri posse, quòd omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ obnoxii essent.<sup>f</sup>

3. Pythagoræ philosōphi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,<sup>g</sup> ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogāti autem<sup>h</sup> ut causam redderent<sup>i</sup> eorum, quæ dixissent,<sup>j</sup> respondēbant, *Ipsū dixisse.*<sup>k</sup> *Ipsē autem erat Pythagoras.*

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,<sup>l</sup> quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis<sup>m</sup> suis secum ferret,<sup>n</sup> *Ego verò,*<sup>o</sup> respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium<sup>p</sup> suum civibus donāvit, ne<sup>q</sup>

\* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, I.

† Supply *latent*.

\* § 232, (2.)

\* § 266, 2.

† § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

† § 265.

† § 266, 1.

† § 100, 6.

\* § 279, 3.

\* § 273, 2.

† § 262.

† § 239.

† § 268.

† § 266, 3



domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo<sup>a</sup> fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis<sup>b</sup> vacuum<sup>c</sup> uni philosophiæ opëram dare.<sup>d</sup>

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ<sup>e</sup> augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos vidëret, *Non essem*,<sup>f</sup> inquit, *salvus, nisi ista<sup>g</sup> periissent.*<sup>h</sup>

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,<sup>i</sup> ut, quum cibi<sup>j</sup> capiendi causâ accubisset, cogitationibus<sup>k</sup> inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.<sup>l</sup>

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebõro purgabat,<sup>m</sup> ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.<sup>n</sup>

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte<sup>o</sup> filii auditâ, vultu nihil<sup>p</sup> immutato dixit: *Sciëbam me mortalem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos vidëret, *Graviter te castigarem*,<sup>q</sup> inquit, *nisi iratus essem.*<sup>r</sup>

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementius<sup>s</sup> exar-

\* Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

† What is the subject of *accidit*?

‡ What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9.

\* § 257.

\* § 261, 1.

\* § 145, II. 1.

\* § 213, R. 4, (4.)

\* § 207, R. 25.

\* § 262.

\* § 278.

\* § 224.

\* § 234. II

\* § 275, III., R. I.

\* § 262, R. 3

sisset, veritus ne<sup>e</sup> vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo<sup>d</sup> adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poenâ statuëret.<sup>e</sup>

13. Idem discendi<sup>d</sup> cupiditate<sup>e</sup> ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque<sup>f</sup> philosophum, qui ausus<sup>f</sup> fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,<sup>h</sup> Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admōdum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,<sup>h</sup> quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiōsam non exigēret<sup>i</sup> domo.<sup>j</sup> Tum ille, *Quoniam, inquit, dum illam domi<sup>k</sup> perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicōrum quorundam sermōni<sup>i</sup> interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,<sup>m</sup> interrogatus, cur solus taceret,<sup>h</sup> respondit: *Quia dixisse<sup>n</sup> me<sup>o</sup> aliquando poenituit, tacuisse<sup>n</sup> nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,<sup>p</sup> sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo<sup>q</sup> rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

<sup>a</sup> § 262, R. 7.

<sup>b</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 275, III., R. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 247, R. 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 142, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 265.

<sup>i</sup> § 264, 7, 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 255, R. 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 221, R. 3.

<sup>l</sup> § 224.

<sup>m</sup> § 278.

<sup>n</sup> § 215, and R.

<sup>o</sup> § 229, R. 6.

<sup>p</sup> § 145, V.

<sup>q</sup> § 248, I.

**F** 18. Gorgiæ Leontino,\* qui eloquentiâ<sup>b</sup> et eruditōne omnes<sup>c</sup> suæ ætātis homīnes superāre existimabātur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocāvit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogātus, quapropter tam diu vellet<sup>d</sup> in vitâ remanere, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accūsem.*<sup>e</sup>

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco<sup>f</sup> nati fuērunt. Socrātes, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum<sup>g</sup> iudicāvit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olera venditabat; et Demosthēnis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse<sup>h</sup> narrant.

21. Homērus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore absumptus esse creditur, quod quæstionem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvere non posset.<sup>i</sup>

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poemate, se<sup>j</sup> octoginta annos<sup>k</sup> natum in certamen musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracusas se contulit ad Hieronem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus<sup>l</sup> carmina statuto pretio<sup>m</sup> scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parens<sup>n</sup> tragiæ dicitur, in Sicilia versaretur, ibique in loco aprico

\* § 223.

<sup>b</sup> § 250.

<sup>c</sup> § 279, 7.

<sup>d</sup> § 265.

<sup>e</sup> § 264, 7, 1

<sup>f</sup> § 246.

<sup>g</sup> § 212.

<sup>h</sup> § 279, 11.

<sup>i</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>j</sup> § 272.

<sup>k</sup> § 236.

<sup>l</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>m</sup> § 252.

<sup>n</sup> § 210

sedēret, aquila testudine n glabro ejus capiti\* immisit quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poetas tragi cos nomen habet, a cenā domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragi cediā sententiam quandam<sup>b</sup> tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comediārum scriptor, quum in poetarum certamine præter spem vicisset,<sup>c</sup> et illā victoriā impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repente exstinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poeta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cenam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum,<sup>d</sup> quæ sacrificantes<sup>e</sup> deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana<sup>f</sup> Pindari hymnis<sup>g</sup> tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniae, Thebas diriperet, unus Pindari domo<sup>h</sup> et familiaris pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,<sup>i</sup> ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervenit, ut, quum<sup>j</sup> multi eum ingenio<sup>k</sup> parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiā. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quā ageretur,<sup>l</sup>

\* § 224.

<sup>b</sup> § 207, R. 33.

<sup>c</sup> § 263, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 212

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>f</sup> § 80, I.

<sup>g</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>h</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 218, R. 2.

<sup>j</sup> § 263, 5, R. 1

<sup>k</sup> § 250.

<sup>l</sup> § 261 1

accuratè antea meditatus esset.\* Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facîle de quâque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solēbat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderet, quantum periculi<sup>b</sup> inconsideratè dicta<sup>c</sup> hominibus afferrent, solēbat precari a diis,<sup>d</sup> ne quod ipsi<sup>e</sup> verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.<sup>f</sup>

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferēbat, ibique se cum Jove collōqui legesque ab eo accipere dicēbat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis<sup>g</sup> persuāsit, se leges suas ab Apollīne didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniōrum legislātor, Delphis<sup>h</sup> in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deo<sup>i</sup> oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocūta est: *Nescio utrū<sup>j</sup> deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus<sup>k</sup> potiùs vidēris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudīne solem obscuratūri, respondisse fertur: *Meliùs itaque in umbrā pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suorum militum nomina memoriā tenēbat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperābat, sine interprete loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,<sup>l</sup> utrū<sup>m</sup> Achilles esse mallet, an Homērus,<sup>n</sup> respondit: *Tu verò mallene te in Olympico certamine victorem renuntiāri,<sup>o</sup> an præco esse, qui victorum nomina proclāmat?*

\* § 260, II.

<sup>b</sup> § 212, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>d</sup> § 231, R. 2, & 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 224, R. 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 254.

<sup>i</sup> § 265, R. 2.

<sup>j</sup> § 210.

<sup>k</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>l</sup> § 271

36. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suorum religione excitandos<sup>a</sup> ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse<sup>b</sup> vidērent, deos iter suum sequi,<sup>c</sup> ut ipsis<sup>d</sup> praeliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugna ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;<sup>e</sup> deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore educi jussit. Quo facto<sup>f</sup> statim expiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantā fuit abstinentiā<sup>g</sup> et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter<sup>h</sup> auxerat, nihil in supellectili haberet præter ahēnum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viā<sup>i</sup> egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullus rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Ne<sup>j</sup> speciem quidem rapturi<sup>k</sup> præbeas<sup>l</sup> volo.*

40. Iphicrātes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio tenēret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumīret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenērat, hastā transfixit. Quod factum<sup>m</sup> quibusdam<sup>n</sup> ei<sup>o</sup> ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualem<sup>p</sup> invēni, inquit, talem reliqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatione liberāvit, dixisset: *Quantas tibi gratias Athēnæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

<sup>a</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 272.

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

<sup>d</sup> § 265.

<sup>e</sup> § 257.

<sup>f</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>g</sup> § 192, II. 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 242.

<sup>i</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>j</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>k</sup> § 273, 4.

<sup>l</sup> § 274, 1.

<sup>m</sup> §§ 223 and 274.

<sup>n</sup> § 206, (16.)

*faciant,\* ut quantas<sup>b</sup> ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar<sup>c</sup> retulisse.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedōnum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,<sup>d</sup> fortem militem, sed ipsi<sup>e</sup> alienātum, quòd tres filias ægrè alēret,<sup>f</sup> nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?<sup>g</sup> si partem corporis habērem<sup>h</sup> ægram, abscinderem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocātum, acceptā difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniâ<sup>i</sup> instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiâ<sup>j</sup> fidiōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eōdem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus<sup>k</sup> recedēret, damnata, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philipppum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicare<sup>l</sup> solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere.<sup>m</sup> *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie melior<sup>n</sup> evadam, dum eos dictis<sup>o</sup> factisque mendacii<sup>p</sup> arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quâ filium sibi<sup>q</sup> natum esse nuntiavit. Fuit illa epistola verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi<sup>r</sup> genitum esse scito.* *Quod<sup>s</sup> equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quòd natus est, quàm quòd ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,<sup>t</sup> ut a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis<sup>u</sup> et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.*

\* § 260, R. 6.

<sup>b</sup> § 206, (16.)

<sup>c</sup> § 273, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 229, R. 3, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 261, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 249.

<sup>j</sup> § 256.

<sup>k</sup> § 128, 4.

<sup>l</sup> § 271.

<sup>m</sup> § 272.

<sup>n</sup> § 210, R. 1.

<sup>o</sup> § 247.

<sup>p</sup> § 217.

<sup>q</sup> § 223.

<sup>r</sup> § 162, 4.

<sup>s</sup> § 206, (14.)

<sup>t</sup> § 263, R. 4

<sup>u</sup> § 244

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me<sup>e</sup> misērum*, inquit, *qui ne uno<sup>b</sup> quidem adhuc potitus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliāre conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi<sup>c</sup> fidēles esse futūros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliavēris?*<sup>d</sup> *Scito amōrem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro<sup>e</sup> Macedōni, Asiā<sup>f</sup> debellātā, Corinthii per legātos<sup>g</sup> gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē<sup>h</sup> suā donavērunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander rississet, unus ex legātis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā tibi<sup>i</sup> et Hercūli.* Quo audito, Alexander honōrem sibi delātum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis<sup>j</sup> imperāset, ut divinos ipsi honōres decernērent,<sup>k</sup> Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto<sup>l</sup> deus*; Laconicā brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertātis<sup>m</sup> amantissimum et regiæ dominationi<sup>n</sup> infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas.<sup>o</sup> Meā<sup>p</sup> quidem nihil<sup>q</sup> intērest, humine<sup>r</sup> an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque maritū

\* § 238, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>c</sup> § 222.

<sup>d</sup> § 266, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 257.

<sup>g</sup> § 247, R. 4.

<sup>h</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>i</sup> § 278.

<sup>j</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 267.

<sup>l</sup> § 213.

<sup>m</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>n</sup> § 219, R. 1.

<sup>o</sup> § 214, N. 3.

<sup>p</sup> § 221, I., R. 3



contūsa et odoribus\* mixta cum aquâ potābat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomīne appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrārum miracūla numerātur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimè laudāset.<sup>b</sup>

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusārum et pæne totus Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriâ<sup>c</sup> pulsus Corinthi<sup>d</sup> puēros littēras docuit.<sup>e</sup>

53. Mithridātes, rex Ponti, sæpe venēnum hausērat, sibi a clandestinis cavēret insidiis. Hinc factum est, quum a Pompeio superātus mortem sibi consciscēre vellet, ne velocissima quidem venēna ei nocērent.<sup>f</sup>

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oracūlum Apollinis interrogāret, an quisquam mortalium<sup>g</sup> se esset\* felicior, deus, Aglaūm quendam Psophidium feliciōrem, prædicāvit. Is autem erat Arcādum pauperrimus, parvūli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quāmvīs senex nunquam excessērat, fructibus<sup>h</sup> et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiā esset, audīvit, Tarentīnos quosdam juvēnes in convivio parum honorificè de se locūtos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessītos percunctātus est, an dixissent\* ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.<sup>i</sup> Tum unus ex his,<sup>j</sup> *Nisi, inquit, vinum nobis defecisset, multo<sup>k</sup> etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.*<sup>l</sup> Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

\* § 245, II.

<sup>b</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 251

<sup>d</sup> § 221, I.

<sup>e</sup> § 231.

<sup>f</sup> § 262, R. 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 212.

<sup>h</sup> § 244.

<sup>i</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 212, N. 4.

<sup>k</sup> § 256, R. 16.

<sup>l</sup> § 274, R. 6

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privato quodam, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *At foro potius,\** inquit. *Nam si culpā\* vacas, innocentia tua ibi melius apparēbit; sin damnandus es, nostra justitia.\**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomina fratrum Anāpi<sup>b</sup> et Amphinōmi,<sup>b</sup> qui patrem et matrem humeris per medios<sup>c</sup> ignes Ætnæ portarunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ periculo e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum rideretur, quod claudus in pugnam iret,<sup>d</sup> *At mihi,\** inquit, *pugnāre,\* non fugere est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātūs petitione ab æmulis victus, maxīmæ sibi lætitiæ esse,<sup>e</sup> dixit, quod patria sua<sup>a</sup> se<sup>d</sup> meliōres cives habēret.<sup>d</sup>

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrāri Lacedæmoniōrum<sup>f</sup> quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te \* diutius.*" <sup>1)</sup> *fratres!*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympicis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,<sup>h</sup> ut in ipso stadio, inspectante populo, in filiōrum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publica accēdēbat, antequā in templo Jovis precātus esset.<sup>i</sup>

63. Scipio dicere solēbat, hosti non solum dandam<sup>j</sup>

\* What is to be supplied?

<sup>a</sup> § 250.

<sup>b</sup> § 204, R. 10.

<sup>c</sup> § 205, R. 17.

<sup>d</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 224

<sup>f</sup> § 269.

<sup>g</sup> § 227.

<sup>h</sup> § 208, (1.)

<sup>i</sup> § 256.

<sup>j</sup> § 212.

<sup>k</sup> § 249, 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 263, 3.

<sup>m</sup> § 274, R. 8

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti\* pertinaciter instandum esse<sup>b</sup> negabat; non solum, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,\* sed ut postea quoque facilius acie<sup>c</sup> cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instaturos esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogatus, quid postēro die facturus esset? \* *Tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elōqui posset,*<sup>d</sup> *combūrērem.*<sup>d</sup>

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis<sup>e</sup> statisque exornavit, ex tantis manubiis<sup>f</sup> nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset\* unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.<sup>g</sup> Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Cornelie collocari jussit, quod † Scipionum res gestas carminibus suis illustraverat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,\* animadvertissetque gladium excidisse<sup>b</sup> vaginā,<sup>b</sup> rediit<sup>c</sup> in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperato demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus<sup>a</sup> cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum<sup>d</sup> recuperandum misit; minatus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

\* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason ? § 266, 3

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>b</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>c</sup> § 242.

<sup>d</sup> § 239, R. 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 212, N. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 182, R. 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 255, R. 3.

<sup>h</sup> § 264, 6.

<sup>i</sup> § 223.

<sup>j</sup> § 261, 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 268.

<sup>l</sup> § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,\* quum in bello contra Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salutē devoto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrutus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam paravit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberavit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum restituere conati erant, ipse capitis<sup>b</sup> damnavit, eosque virgis cæsos securi<sup>c</sup> percussit jussit.<sup>d</sup>

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis<sup>e</sup> et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coercuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protenus curiam peteret, ibique muneri sui negotia strenuè obiret.

72. In bello Romanorum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, accidit,<sup>f</sup> ut serenâ nocte subito luna deficeret: Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrorem excitavit, qui existimabant hoc omne futuram cladem portendi.\* Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnasse is dicitur centum et viginti proeliis;<sup>g</sup> cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis<sup>h</sup> esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unâ, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

\* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

\* § 279, 9.

<sup>d</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 217, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>f</sup> § 249, R. 1

<sup>e</sup> § 79, 3, and 82, E. 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 262, R. 3

ēris idem donātus est quinquies vicesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos\* novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia<sup>b</sup> Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi<sup>c</sup> suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannībal quum elephantos compellēre non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates habēret, quibus eos trajicēret,<sup>d</sup> jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerāri, et eum, qui vulnerāset,<sup>e</sup> se in flumen conjicere illudque tranāre. Tum elephāntus exasperātus ad persequendum dolōris sui auctōrem tranāvit amnem,<sup>f</sup> et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

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\* § 232, (1.)

<sup>b</sup> § 118, 6

7

\* § 222.

<sup>d</sup> § 264, 5.

\* § 266, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 233

# AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO  
THE EMPERORS.

*De*

## LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus\* agriculturam docuit.<sup>†</sup>

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiâ eversa est. Hinc Ænêas, Anchisæ filius, cum multis Trojânis,<sup>‡</sup> quibus<sup>§</sup> ferrum Græcorum pepercerat, aufugit, et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænêas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Lavinium<sup>¶</sup> appellavit.

3. Post Ænêæ mortem Ascanius, Ænêæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albano, eamque Albam<sup>•</sup> Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Silvius, qui post Ænêæ mortem a Laviniâ genitus erat. Ejus

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\* § 205, R. 15.

† § 231.

‡ § 249, III.

§ § 223, R. 2.

• § 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam<sup>\*</sup> Albæ<sup>†</sup> regnavērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove<sup>†</sup> majōrem esse dicēbat,<sup>‡</sup> et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multò clariōrem esse quàm tonitru. Fulmine ictus,<sup>§</sup> et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios reliquit Numitōrem<sup>§</sup> et Amulium.<sup>§</sup> Horum minor<sup>‡</sup> natu,<sup>†</sup> Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrūm regnum habēre vellet,<sup>‡</sup> an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.<sup>§</sup> Numitor paterna bona prætulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virgīnem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro<sup>†</sup> nubere. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hoc<sup>†</sup> quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjēcit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco<sup>\*</sup> reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod<sup>†</sup> videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos<sup>™</sup> dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

\* Supply *loco*.

† § 274, R. 5.

‡ § 221.

§ § 256.

§ § 145, II. 1.

§ § 209, R. 4

§ § 204, R. 10.

§ § 212.

§ § 250.

§ § 265.

§ § 266, 1.

§ § 223, R. 2.

§ § 206, (13.)

§ § 274, 1, R. 7

transegērunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quæ mater fuisset,\* Amulium inter-

*Ante* fecērunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt.  
*Christum* Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventino,

754. quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irrīdens mœnia<sup>b</sup> transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augēret, asyllum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsī accurrērunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus<sup>c</sup> conjūges dērant. Festum itaque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et libēris venissent,<sup>d</sup> Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgīnes rapuērunt.

10. Popūli illi, quorum virgīnes raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ appropinquārent, fortè in Tarpēiam virginem incidērunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,<sup>e</sup> eique permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.<sup>f</sup> Illa petiit, ut sibi<sup>g</sup> darent,<sup>h</sup> quod in sinistris manibus gerērent,<sup>i</sup> annūlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem<sup>j</sup> ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romānum est. In mediā<sup>k</sup> cæde raptæ<sup>l</sup> processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cædis finem facērent. Utrique his precibus

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\* Supply *mulieres*.

\* § 265.

<sup>b</sup> § 233.

<sup>c</sup> § 224, R. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 258, 2, (2.)

<sup>e</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 273, 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 208, (1.)

<sup>h</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 225, IV.

<sup>j</sup> § 205, R. 17.



commōti sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitātem descripsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cū<sup>m</sup> ob ætātem tum ob reverentiam iis<sup>b</sup> debītā patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum nominibus nuncupāvit. Anno regni tricesīmo septīmo, quum exercītum lustrāret, inter tempestātem ortam<sup>c</sup> repentē oculis<sup>d</sup> homīnum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatorīb<sup>us</sup> interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum esse existimavērunt.

A. U. C.  
37.

13. Post Romūli mortem unū anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curīb<sup>us</sup>,<sup>e</sup> urbe in agro Sabīnōrum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem<sup>f</sup> nullum gessit; nec min<sup>us</sup> tamen civitāti profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurīma instituit, ut popūli barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,<sup>g</sup> se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.<sup>h</sup> Morbo decessit, quadragesīmo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæ<sup>i</sup> successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello advers<sup>us</sup> Sabīnos fortem et strenuū virum<sup>a</sup> prætiterat. Rex creātus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum certāmine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duōbus annis regnāset, fulmīne ictus cum domo<sup>j</sup> suā arsit.

A. U.  
81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitāte<sup>k</sup> et religiōne avo<sup>b</sup> similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem

A. U.  
114

\* § 278, R. 7.

<sup>b</sup> § 274, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 274, 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 224.

<sup>e</sup> § 254.

<sup>f</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 230, R. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>j</sup> § 250.

<sup>k</sup> § 222

ampliāvit, et nova ei moenia circumdēdit. Carcērem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesīmo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus  
A. U. accēpit, Demarātī filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Co-  
137. rinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniū accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti\* aquila pileum abstulit,\* et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum<sup>b</sup> peritā, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commorarētur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem reliquit. Sed is pupillis<sup>c</sup> regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creāvērat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium<sup>d</sup> sunt appellāti.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus<sup>e</sup> ademptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesīmo octāvo imperii anno per Anci filios,<sup>f</sup> quibus<sup>g</sup> regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femīnā,<sup>h</sup> captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquiniū Prisci educarētur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgi<sup>i</sup> persuāsit, ut eum sicūti liberos suos educāret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

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\* Supply *ei*.

† Supply *Senatōres*.

\* § 224, R. 2.

\* § 211, R. 6.

† § 246, R. 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 213.

\* § 247, R. 4.

\* § 223, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanăquil de superiōre parte domūs popūlum<sup>a</sup> allocūta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letāle vulnus accepisse; eum petēre, ut popūlus, dum convaluisset,<sup>b</sup> Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnāre cœpit, sed benè imperium administrāvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordināvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitū octoginta tria millia civium Romanōrum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelēre filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui<sup>c</sup> Servius successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiæ dejectus, quum domum<sup>d</sup> fugēret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properāvit, et prima conjūgem regem<sup>e</sup> salutāvit. Quum domum redīret, aurīgam super patris corpus in viā jacens carpentum agēre jussit. .

A. U.  
220.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimōrum populōrum<sup>f</sup> vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificāvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnābat, urbem Latii, imperium perdīdit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ femīnæ, conjūgi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam<sup>g</sup> occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicōrum, postquam eos obtestāta fuērat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium<sup>h</sup> regis conjurāunt, populōque<sup>i</sup> persuasērunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxōre et libēris

A. U.  
243.

<sup>a</sup> § 233.

<sup>d</sup> § 237, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 135, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 263, 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 230, R. 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 235, (2.)

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

<sup>f</sup> § 212.

<sup>i</sup> § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ<sup>a</sup> regnatum<sup>b</sup> est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpēre pro uno rege duo creāri, ut, si unus malus esset,<sup>c</sup> alter eum coërcēret. Annum iis imperium tributum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestātis insolentiōres redderentur. Fuērunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,<sup>d</sup> consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino<sup>e</sup> paulò pōst dignitas sublāta est. Placuērat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romæ manēret.<sup>f</sup> Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicōla consul factus est.

24. Commōvit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primā pugnā Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquinii filius, sese invicem occidērunt. Romāni tamen ex eā pugnā victōres recessērunt. Brutum Romānæ matrōnæ quasi communem patrem per annum luxērunt. Valerius Publicōla Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collēgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo exstinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno itērum Tarquinius bellum Romānis intūlit, Porsēnā,<sup>d</sup> rege Etruscōrum, auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.<sup>e</sup> Tum se cum armis in Tibērim conjēcit, et ad suos transnāvit.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Qu. Mucius Scævōla, juvēnis fortis animi,<sup>a</sup> in castra<sup>d</sup> hostis se contūlit eo

<sup>a</sup> § 221, I.

<sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>c</sup> § 260.

<sup>d</sup> § 257.

<sup>e</sup> § 224, R. 2

<sup>f</sup> § 262.

<sup>a</sup> § 263, 4

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 6

<sup>c</sup> § 225, IV

consilio,\* ut regem occidēret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis<sup>b</sup> satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terrēret, dextram<sup>c</sup> aræ<sup>d</sup> accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.<sup>e</sup> Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvēm dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium referens ait, trecentos alios juvēnes in eum conjurāsse.<sup>f</sup> Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contulit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,<sup>g</sup> populus Romæ<sup>h</sup> seditiōnem fecit, questus quod A. U. 259 tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaustirētur.<sup>i</sup> Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam misērunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.<sup>j</sup> Hic iis inter alia fabulā narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā populus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūni plebis creāti sunt, qui plebem adversū nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.<sup>k</sup>

28. Octāvo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus<sup>l</sup> dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,<sup>m</sup> quam<sup>n</sup> bello cepērat, plebi invīsus fieri cōepit. Quare urbe<sup>o</sup> expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux<sup>p</sup> exercītus factus Romānos<sup>q</sup> sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accessērat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

\* § 249, II.

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 4.<sup>c</sup> § 207, R. 36.<sup>d</sup> § 224.<sup>e</sup> § 263, 4.<sup>f</sup> § 162, 7.<sup>g</sup> § 274, R. 5.<sup>h</sup> § 221, 1.<sup>i</sup> § 266, 3.<sup>j</sup> § 264, 5.<sup>k</sup> § 274, 1, and 210.<sup>l</sup> § 204.<sup>m</sup> § 206, (9.)<sup>n</sup> § 242

onibus flecti potērat, ut patriæ parcēret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt; quarum fletu et precibus commōtus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor<sup>a</sup> occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gerērent, familia Fabiōrum sola hoc bellum suscēpit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homīnes, duce<sup>b</sup> Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo<sup>c</sup> usi eos in insidias pellexērunt. In prœlio ibi exorto<sup>d</sup> omnes periērunt. Unus superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagāvit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,<sup>e</sup> qui Hannibālem prudenti cunctatiōne debilitāvit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altēro<sup>f</sup> ab urbe conditâ decemviri creati sunt, qui civitatī leges scriberent.<sup>g</sup> Hi primo anno benè egērunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœpērunt. Sed quum unus eōrum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centuriōnis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profūgit, eosque ad seditiōnem commōvit. Sublāta est decemviris<sup>h</sup> potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Veientānos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidēbat. In quâ obsidiōne quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

<sup>a</sup> § 278, R. 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 257, R. 7.

<sup>c</sup> § 245.

<sup>d</sup> § 274, 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 207, R. 24.

<sup>f</sup> § 120, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>h</sup> § 224, R. 2

puëris Falerios<sup>a</sup> reducendum<sup>b</sup> tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.<sup>c</sup>

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Romanis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Romanorum crimini datum<sup>d</sup> est, quod albis equis triumphasset,<sup>e</sup> et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque<sup>f</sup> ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò post Galli A. U. 364. Senones ad urbem venerunt, Romanos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occuparunt.<sup>g</sup> Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo<sup>h</sup> erant,<sup>i</sup> ut pacem a Gallis auro emerent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno prælio superaret.

*Septimius.*

## LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. ANNO trecentesimo<sup>j</sup> nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliariorum<sup>k</sup> trans Anienem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corporis magnitudine<sup>l</sup> fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accepit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque<sup>m</sup> aureo spoliavit, quo<sup>n</sup> ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 237.

<sup>b</sup> § 274, R. 7.

<sup>c</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 227.

<sup>e</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>f</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 162, 7.

<sup>h</sup> § 207, R. 22.

<sup>i</sup> § 209, R. 11, (1.)

<sup>j</sup> § 120, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>l</sup> § 211, R. 6

<sup>m</sup> § 251.

<sup>n</sup> § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis  
 A. U. 406. quadringentesimo sexto, itērum Gallus processit  
 robore<sup>e</sup> atque armis insignis, et provocāvit unum ex  
 Romānis, ut secum armis decerneret. Tum se M. Vale-  
 rius, tribūnus militum, obtulit; et, quum processisset ar-  
 mātus, corvus ei<sup>b</sup> supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,  
 commissā pugnā, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos  
 verberāvit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio<sup>c</sup> a Va-  
 lerio interficeretur,<sup>d</sup> qui hinc Corvini nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gesserunt cum Sam-  
 A. U. 430. nitibus, ad quod<sup>e</sup> L. Papirius Cursor cum honore  
 dictatōris profectus est. Qui quum negotii cujus-  
 dam causā Romam ivisset, prēcēpit Q. Fabio<sup>f</sup> Rulliano,  
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-  
 nam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille occasiōnem nactus  
 felicissimē dimicāvit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a  
 dictatōre<sup>g</sup> capitis<sup>h</sup> damnātus est. At ille in urbem con-  
 fugit, et ingenti favōre militum et populi liberātus est; in  
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse  
 interficeretur.

4. Duobus annis pōst<sup>i</sup> T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-  
 us consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a  
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.

Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in  
 A. U. 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi

Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid<sup>j</sup> fa-  
 ciendum<sup>k</sup> putāret.<sup>l</sup> Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos<sup>m</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 250.

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 5, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 247.

<sup>d</sup> § 262, R. 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 223, IV

<sup>f</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>h</sup> § 217, R. 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 235, R. 4.

<sup>j</sup> § 272.

<sup>k</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>l</sup> § 265.

<sup>m</sup> § 274, R. 8.



esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit-  
tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con-  
siliū improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnītes  
denique post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superāti  
sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis<sup>a</sup> bellum in-  
dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecis-  
sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos  
auxiliū<sup>b</sup> poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque  
primūm Romāni cum transmarīno hoste pugnāvērunt.  
Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævinus. Hic,  
quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra  
duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quæcunque  
a Romānis agerentur.<sup>c</sup>

A. U.  
472.

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi-  
cit. Nox prælio finem dedit. Lævinus tamen per noctem  
fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille<sup>d</sup> octingentos cepit, eosque  
summo honōre tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in prælio inter-  
fecti fuērunt, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam  
mortuos jacere vidēret, tulisse ad cælum manus dicītur  
cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevī orbem terrā-  
rum subigērem.*<sup>e</sup>

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē-  
que vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præ-  
neste venit milliarium ab urbe octāvo decimo. Mox terrōre  
exercītūs, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se  
recēpit. Legāti ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis<sup>f</sup>  
missi honorificē ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio  
reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>c</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4

<sup>b</sup> § 231.

<sup>d</sup> § 120, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 275, III., R. 4

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;\* sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, præstantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret\* eâ conditione,<sup>b</sup> ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiæ, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum<sup>c</sup> cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;\* respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altëro<sup>d</sup> prælio cum rege Epîri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephanti interfecti, viginti millia hostium cæsa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,<sup>e</sup> si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad domum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille † est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quàm sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post

A. U.  
481.

Pyrrhus tertio etiam prælio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnësi urbem, interfectus est.

A. U.  
490.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primùm in Siciliam<sup>f</sup> trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primùm Ro-

A. U.  
495.

\* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

<sup>a</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 266, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 270, R. 3.


<sup>b</sup> § 249, II.

<sup>d</sup> § 120, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 225, IV

māni, C. Duillio<sup>a</sup> et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari<sup>b</sup> dimicaverunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupavit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium<sup>c</sup> cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gravior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a coenā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U. 499. pugnā navāli superatur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus proeliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitatē in fidem acceperunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis<sup>d</sup> petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno proelio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla conjectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus<sup>e</sup> favit. Quum aliquot proeliis victi essent, Regūlum rogaverunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtineret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā<sup>f</sup> in potestatem Pœnōrum venisset.<sup>g</sup> Tum Romānis<sup>h</sup> suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:<sup>i</sup> illos<sup>j</sup> enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habere: tanti<sup>k</sup> non esse, 

<sup>a</sup> § 257, R. 7.<sup>c</sup> § 223, R. 2.<sup>e</sup> § 273, 2.<sup>b</sup> § 82, E. 1.<sup>f</sup> § 253.<sup>h</sup> § 270, R. 2.<sup>c</sup> § 212.<sup>g</sup> § 266, 2<sup>j</sup> § 214<sup>d</sup> § 231, R. 4.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis exstinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio  
A. U. 513. consulibus, anno belli Punīci vicesīmo tertio magnū prælium navāle commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredēcim millia occīsa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tribūta est. Captīvi Romanōrum,\* qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus reddīti sunt. Pœni Siciliā,<sup>b</sup> Sardiniā, et cetēris insulis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibērum est, Romānis permisērunt.

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### LIBER TERTIUS.

1. ANNO quingentesīmo undetricesīmo ingentes  
A. U. 529. Gallōrum copiæ Alpes transiērunt. Sed pro Romānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia homīnum<sup>c</sup> ad id bellum parāta fuisse.<sup>c</sup> Res prospère gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia homīnum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis<sup>d</sup> pòst pugnātum est<sup>d</sup> contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipiōne consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

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\* § 212.

\* § 269.

\* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>b</sup> § 242.

<sup>d</sup> § 236.

arum, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,\* Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos<sup>b</sup> natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare<sup>c</sup> aggressus est. Huic Romani per A. U. 536. legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret.<sup>d</sup> Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali,<sup>e</sup> ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginiensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum<sup>f</sup> et Alpes transiit. Traditur\* in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali<sup>g</sup> se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus. Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post A. U. 540. urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

\* Is traditur used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

\* § 247, R. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 233, (3.)

<sup>b</sup> § 236.

<sup>e</sup> § 223, R. 2

<sup>g</sup> § 224.

\* § 271

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse<sup>a</sup> quā morā, Varro tamen moræ<sup>b</sup> impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannæ<sup>c</sup> appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulāres aut prætorii viginti, senatōres triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentiōem facere dignātus est. Servi, quod<sup>d</sup> nunquam antē factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitatēs, quæ Romānis<sup>e</sup> paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulērunt. Hannibal Romānis obtulit,<sup>f</sup> ut captivos redimērent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armāti capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureōrum annulōrum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus<sup>g</sup> equitum Romanōrum, senatōrum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitū, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominū.

6. Anno quarto postquā Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatē Campaniæ, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romānos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romānis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,<sup>h</sup> quò minùs copias in Italiam trajiceret.<sup>i</sup> Idem in Macedoniam penētrans regem Philippum vicit.

<sup>a</sup> § 272.<sup>b</sup> § 213.<sup>c</sup> § 210, R. 2.<sup>d</sup> § 206, (13.)<sup>e</sup> § 223, R. 2.<sup>f</sup> § 229, R. 5<sup>g</sup> § 224, R. 2.<sup>h</sup> § 264, 5.<sup>i</sup> § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ<sup>a</sup> partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævinus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannōnem, Pœnōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatē in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea<sup>b</sup> in Hispaniam,<sup>c</sup> ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubāle interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer<sup>d</sup> duodeviginti annōrum, in pugnâ ad Ticinum, patrem singulâri virtutē<sup>e</sup> servâvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem<sup>f</sup> multos<sup>g</sup> nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiam deserere<sup>h</sup> cupientium, auctoritatē suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annōrum juvēnis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthaginem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparâtum Pœni habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispānis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suis<sup>i</sup> reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitatē ad eum uno animo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanōrum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex<sup>j</sup> Hispaniâ in Italiam evocātus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatē, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitatē, quæ in Bruttis ab Hannibāle tenebantur, Romānis se tradidērunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 212.<sup>b</sup> § 23.<sup>c</sup> § 20, E. (a.)<sup>d</sup> § 204.<sup>e</sup> § 279, 10.<sup>f</sup> § 128, 6.<sup>g</sup> § 205, R. 12.<sup>h</sup> § 271.<sup>i</sup> § 208, (7.)<sup>j</sup> § 242, R. 1

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam  
 A. U. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrī-  
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem  
 Carthaginiensium, prospère pugnat, totumque ejus exerci-  
 tum delet. Secundo praelio undēcim millia hominū oc-  
 cidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis  
 militibus. Syphācem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis  
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et  
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re auditâ, onnis ferē  
 Italia Hannibālem desērit. Ipse a Carthaginien-  
 A. U. sibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo  
 553. septimo Italia ab Hannibāle liberāta est.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plūs\* semel frustra  
 tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi  
 duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor  
 recēdit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evādit. Post hoc  
 praelium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio,  
 quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriâ triumphāvit, atque  
 Africānus appellātus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum  
 Punicum bellum pōst<sup>b</sup> annum undevicesimum quā  
 cōpērat.

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### LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Mace-  
 A. U. donicum\* contra Philippum regem. Superatus est  
 556. rex a T. Quintio Flaminio apud Cynoscephālas,  
 paxque ei data est his legibus: *“ ne Græciæ civitatibus,  
 quas Romāni contra eum defendērant, bellum inferret ;”*

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\* § 256, R. 6.

<sup>b</sup> § 253, R. 1.

\* § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

<sup>b</sup> § 249, II.

\* § 262.



*ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solum naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta præstaret, et obsidem<sup>a</sup> daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem<sup>b</sup> vicit.*

2. Finīto bello Macedonico, secūtum est bel- A. U.  
563.  
lum Syriacum contra Antiōchum regem, cum quo Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio<sup>c</sup> consul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africānus legātus est additus. Hannibal navāli prœlio victus,<sup>d</sup> Antiōchus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipiōne consule ingenti prœlio fusus est. Tum rex Antiōchus pacem petit. Data est ei hâc lege, *ut ex Eurōpâ et Asiâ recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet, Hannibalem, concitorem belli, dederet.* Scipio Romamrediit, et ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Nomen et ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis parātis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi prœlio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petēbat. Cui Romāni eam præstare noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romānis dedēret. Mox Æmilius Paullus consul regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia pedītum<sup>e</sup> ejus occidit. Equitātus cum rege fugit. A. U.  
586.  
Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romānis se dedidērunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompâ<sup>f</sup> Romamrediit in nave Persei,

<sup>a</sup> § 230, R. 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 204.

<sup>c</sup> § 279, 9.

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 212.

<sup>f</sup> § 247, R. 3

inūsītātæ magnitudīnis;\* nam sedēcim remōrum ordīnes habuisse dicitur. Triumphāvit magnificentissimē in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latēre<sup>b</sup> adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem  
 A. U. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altero<sup>c</sup> anno ab  
 602. urbe conditā,<sup>d</sup> anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius consules in Africam trajecerunt,<sup>e</sup> et oppugnavērunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi præclārē gesta sunt per Scipiōnem, Scipiōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Africā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginensium duces vitābant, quā contra eum prœlium committēre.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipiōnis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Africam trajecerant, consul est  
 A. U. creātus, et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc  
 608. urbem a civibus acerrimē defensam<sup>f</sup> cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta, plurimāque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthāgo collegērat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad interneciōnem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

\* § 211, R. 6.

<sup>b</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 120, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 274, R. 5.

<sup>e</sup> § 229, R. 4, 1

<sup>f</sup> § 274. 3

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitatī,\* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit.

Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphī fuērunt; Scipiōnis\*\* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli\* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummi\* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælāta sunt.

A. U.  
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romānos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latrōnum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertātis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis<sup>b</sup> interfectus est. Quum interfectōres ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romānis placuisse,† imperatōrem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.  
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancīnus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infāmem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancīnum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxuit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.  
621.

\* What is understood? *scil.*

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

\* § 204, R. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.) N

9. P. Scipione Nasica et L. Calpurnio Bestia consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidarum regi, bellum illatum est, quod Adherbalem et Hiempsalem, Micipsæ filios, patruëles suos, interemisset.\* Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniâ pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senatu improbata est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius in deditionem accepit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante  
 A. U. 648. currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcere strangulatus.

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### LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutones aliæque Germanorum et Gallorum gentes Italiæ<sup>b</sup> minabantur, aliæque Romanorum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ<sup>c</sup> timor, ne<sup>d</sup> iterum Galli urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul<sup>e</sup> creatus, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutones decretum est; belloque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulatus delatus est. In duobus præliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobochum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creatus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutones, quorum  
 A. U. 653. copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transierunt. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catulo contra eos

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\* § 266, 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 221, I.

<sup>e</sup> § 210.

<sup>b</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 262, R. 7

dimicatum est\* ad Veronam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris<sup>b</sup> signa sublata sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U. 659. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romano obediêrant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulabant. Perniciosum admôdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cum<sup>c</sup> alia egregiè gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,<sup>d</sup> fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitate hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romani tamen, id<sup>e</sup> quod prius negaverant, jus civitatis, bello finito, sociis tribuerunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U. 666. est; eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei<sup>b</sup> hunc honorem eripere conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cum interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatem coëgit, ut pacem a Romanis peteret,<sup>f</sup> et Asiâ, quam invasêrat, relictâ, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciâ et Asiâ Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus fuerat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

\* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>b</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>d</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>e</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>f</sup> § 273, 2

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu<sup>a</sup> et consulâres viros interfecerunt; multos proscripsêrunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulêrunt. Universus reliquus senâsus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde<sup>b</sup> et sanguine civium replêvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dedidêrant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridâte triumphâvit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociâle dictum est, et civilè, consumpsêrunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senâtores ferè ducentos.

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### LIBER SEXTUS.

1. ANNO urbis conditæ<sup>c</sup> sexcentesimo<sup>d</sup> septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo<sup>e</sup> et M. Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Romanum fecit heredem.<sup>f</sup> Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,<sup>g</sup> Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum<sup>h</sup> transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

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<sup>a</sup> § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

<sup>b</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>c</sup> § 274, R. 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 120, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 279, 9.

<sup>f</sup> § 230

<sup>g</sup> § 257, R. 5

<sup>h</sup> § 237.

totam Asiam invadēret, Lucullus ei,\* alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commorātur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis praeliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium<sup>b</sup> fugāvit; navāli quoque praelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēme<sup>c</sup> et aestāte a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis exstincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. Sep-  
A. U.  
678.  
 tuaginta enim quatuor gladiatōres, ducibus<sup>d</sup> Spartāco, Crixo, et Œnomaο, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ<sup>e</sup> erat, effugērunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quān Hannibal,<sup>f</sup> movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitatēs Italiæ,\* tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsīt, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatē, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxērāt Mithridātes, ingenti praelio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eidem† erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tiggrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatē, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

\* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridāti*.

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>c</sup> § 253.

<sup>e</sup> § 221. 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 237.

<sup>d</sup> § 257, R. 7.

<sup>f</sup> § 278.

militum Armeniōrum delēret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponēre parāret, successor ei<sup>a</sup> missus est.

4. Per illa tempōra piratæ omnia maria infestābant ita, ut<sup>b</sup> Romānis, toto orbe<sup>c</sup> terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompēio decretum

est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum  
A. U. 687.

contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniā Minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitæ finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriæ<sup>d</sup> atque consilii. Regnavit annis<sup>e</sup> sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompēius bellum intulit. Ille<sup>f</sup> se<sup>g</sup> ei<sup>h</sup> dedit, et in castra Pompēii venit, ac diadema suum<sup>i</sup> in ejus<sup>k</sup> manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompēius<sup>l</sup> reposuit. Parte<sup>m</sup> regni eum multavit et grandi pecuniā. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro, Galatiæ regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate<sup>n</sup> donavit, quod regem Tigranem non recepisset.<sup>o</sup> Inde in Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judæorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

<sup>a</sup> § 211, R. 5.

<sup>b</sup> § 262, R. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>e</sup> § 236.

<sup>f</sup> § 207, R. 23.

<sup>g</sup> § 208.

<sup>h</sup> § 208, (6.)

<sup>i</sup> § 9.

<sup>j</sup> § 251.

<sup>k</sup> § 249, 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 266, 3



antiquissimō bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis\* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæōrum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratore et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem\* sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe<sup>b</sup> expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

A. U.  
689.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo<sup>c</sup> usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis<sup>d</sup> novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

A. U.  
693

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia proelium commisisset, a Surēnā, Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvène. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstōrem servatæ sunt.

A. U.  
700.

\* Supply *Pompeii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

\* § 279, 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 242

<sup>c</sup> § 275, R. 4.

<sup>d</sup> § 253

A. U.  
705. 9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romani nonnisi fortūna mutata est. Cæsar enim victor e Galliâ rediens, absens cœpit poscere alterum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione deferrent,\* contradictum est<sup>b</sup> a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Ariminō, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompēio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic vacuam urbem ingressus dictatorem se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompēii legiones superavit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompēium ipsum dimicavit. Primo proelio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec<sup>c</sup> Pompēium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romænæ copiar majores neque melioribus ducibus<sup>d</sup> conveniant. Pugnatum est<sup>e</sup> ingenti contentione, victusque ad postrimum Pompēius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam secutus, occidit Pompēium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et genēri<sup>f</sup> quondam sui.

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\* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

<sup>a</sup> § 145, II. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>b</sup> § 184, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 249, III.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitis, regnum Cleopatræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum<sup>a</sup> est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus vulneribus confossus est.

A. U.  
709.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,<sup>b</sup> Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republica, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari<sup>c</sup> magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus<sup>d</sup> patris<sup>e</sup> sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum<sup>f</sup> consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

<sup>a</sup> i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

<sup>b</sup> § 184, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 211, R. 5, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>b</sup> § 223, R. 2

<sup>d</sup> § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfeciores Cæsaris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinītam nobilitātem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam\* interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò pòst Antonius, repudiātâ sorore Cæsaris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hâc incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditāte muliēbri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab Augusto navāli pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse<sup>b</sup> interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admisit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimō\* quā consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuērat.† Ita ab initio principātūs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

\* Supply *post.* § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

\* § 205, R. 2, E.

<sup>b</sup> § 207, R. 28

## OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

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1. **UNIVERSUS** terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,<sup>a</sup> Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cuius utrāque parte montes sunt altissīmi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Hercūlis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos<sup>b</sup> habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et palūdem Mæotida; <sup>c</sup> a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdāta per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

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<sup>a</sup> § 204, R. 10.

<sup>b</sup> § 230, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 80, 1

universa Hispania dives sit<sup>a</sup> et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti<sup>b</sup> Bætica vocâtur, cetëras fertilitate<sup>c</sup> antecellit. Ibi Gades sitæ, insûla cum urbe a Tyriis conditâ, quæ freto Gaditâno nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris,<sup>d</sup> equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurôque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minùs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmôris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Bætica minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ<sup>e</sup> est opposita, et Narbonensis vocâtur, omnium<sup>f</sup> est lætissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitûtem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Eurôpâ sedes quæsiverant. Ibîdem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercûles dicitur contra Neptûni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjûvit. Credas<sup>g</sup> pluisse; † adeò multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodânus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemâno excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum intëger fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliôrum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti<sup>h</sup> pabulique feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium gênera pauca alit. Incôlæ superbi et superstitiôsi, ita ut deos humanis victimis<sup>i</sup> gaudere existiment.

\* Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos*, i. e. *lapides*.

<sup>a</sup> § 263, 5, R. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 250, R. 1, (2.)

<sup>e</sup> § 213.

<sup>b</sup> § 82, E. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

<sup>f</sup> § 245 II

<sup>g</sup> § 250.

<sup>h</sup> § 261, R. 4

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druidæ, qui, quæ<sup>e</sup> se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Anīmas æternas esse credunt, vitamque altēram post mortem incipēre. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homīnes ad bellum<sup>b</sup> alacriōres facēre existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnā Aquitāni habitant; inde ad Sequānā Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto<sup>e</sup> magis procēdit, tanto fit latior; ad postrēmum magni freti<sup>d</sup> similis, non solūm majōra navigia tolērat, verūm etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque<sup>e</sup> atrociter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquā se haud procul Lutetiā<sup>f</sup> cum Matrōnā conjunxit, Oceāno<sup>f</sup> infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus<sup>a</sup> permutandis et ex mari<sup>i</sup> interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venētum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellatur. Deinde longo spatio<sup>j</sup> per fines Helvetiōrum, Mediomatricōrum, et Trevirōrum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insūlas<sup>k</sup> circumfluens; in agro Batāvo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquāvit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

<sup>e</sup> § 206, (4.)

<sup>b</sup> § 213, R. 4, (2.)

<sup>e</sup> § 256, R. 16.

<sup>d</sup> § 222, R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

<sup>f</sup> § 241, R. 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 224.

<sup>j</sup> § 275, R. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 82, E 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 236.

<sup>k</sup> § 233.

Flevo appellātur, ejusdemque nomīnis insulam amplexus, fit itērum arctior et fluvius itērum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germāni habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminātur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando\* corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebrò bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum<sup>b</sup> causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices<sup>c</sup> et boni hospitibus. Urbes moenibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari<sup>d</sup> periculōsum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ<sup>e</sup> Germāni non admōdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuerit,<sup>f</sup> ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et liberis. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque invia redditur. Inter silvas<sup>g</sup> maxīma est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem diērum iter<sup>h</sup> patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Moenus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, om-

\* § 275, III., R. 4.

<sup>b</sup> § 275, III., R. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 222, R. 4, (3.)

<sup>d</sup> § 269, R. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 223.

<sup>f</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 212, N. 4

<sup>h</sup> § 236



nium Eurōpæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse cœpit quàm Claudio<sup>e</sup> imperante. Hadriānus eam, muro at oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarorum populorum, qui in Scotiā habitabant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate<sup>b</sup> corporum vincunt, ceterum ingenio<sup>b</sup> Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis<sup>c</sup> magisque barbāri. Nemora habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitate ceteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte<sup>d</sup> et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.<sup>e</sup>

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo<sup>f</sup> longior est quàm latior.<sup>f</sup> In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populorum inter se<sup>h</sup> patentes commercio.<sup>h</sup> Neque ulla facile<sup>i</sup> est regio,

<sup>a</sup> § 257.

<sup>b</sup> § 250.

<sup>c</sup> § 256.

<sup>d</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>e</sup> § 249.

<sup>f</sup> § 256, R. 16.

<sup>g</sup> § 256, R. 12.

<sup>h</sup> § 208, (5.)

<sup>i</sup> § 223.

<sup>j</sup> § 277, R. 7

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,\* inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus<sup>b</sup> alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei<sup>c</sup> comparāri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitifēri colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes<sup>d</sup> saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio<sup>e</sup> quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superioriōre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primū exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albulæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrâque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romænæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferioriōre parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incolæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque<sup>f</sup>

\* § 264, 7.

<sup>b</sup> § 231, R. 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 250, (2.)

<sup>f</sup> § 263, 5, R. 1

aliquandiu potentiâ\* florērent, copiasque haud contemnen-  
das alērent, peregrinis tamen plerūque ducibus in bellis  
utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in  
Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insula omnium\* maris  
interni maximā. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiā  
cohæsisse, marisque impetu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam  
esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ,  
quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus  
promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons  
Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudinem,  
tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo  
monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus  
egesti agrum circumjacentem fecundum et feracem red-  
dēre existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen  
habent a duobus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis  
quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confec-  
tos, humēris sublātos, flammæ<sup>b</sup> eripuisse feruntur. Nomina  
fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsis,  
Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab  
Atheniensibus bello petita, maximas hostium copias delēvit:  
Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit.  
Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimē-  
dis potissimū ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello  
capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ<sup>c</sup>  
sacer, ad quam Alphēus<sup>d</sup> amnis ex Peloponnēso per mare  
Ionium lapsus† commissari† dicitur. Nam si quid ad  
Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

\* Supply *insulārum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, at the end

\* § 250.

<sup>b</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 222.

<sup>d</sup> § 293 N

fonte reddi.\* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,\* sponte appāret.

23. In mari Ligustico insulâ est Corsica, quam Græci Cynnum vocant. Terra aspēra multisque locis<sup>b</sup> invia, cœlum grave, mare circâ<sup>c</sup> importūnum. Incōlæ latrociniis dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amāra esse dicuntur corporibusque<sup>d</sup> nocēre. Proximâ ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnûsa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum<sup>e</sup> quàm cœlum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti<sup>f</sup> Romam mittitur; unde hæc insulâ et Sicilia nutrices urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate<sup>g</sup> omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiōnes superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum<sup>h</sup> fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eādem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiōnes divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epirus — quamquam hæ a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum ille<sup>i</sup> Græciam subēgit, hic<sup>j</sup> Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis<sup>k</sup> imperium in Macedōnes transtulit. Centum ejus regiōnis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

\* Supply *dictitur*.

<sup>a</sup> § 265.

<sup>b</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 235, R. 4.

<sup>d</sup> § 223 R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 212, R. 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 250.

<sup>h</sup> § 213.

<sup>i</sup> § 207, R. 23.

<sup>j</sup> § 224, R. 2

duas, Perseo, último Macedoniæ rege, superâto, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epîrus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Achelôo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodôna in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclÿta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebêtes æneos inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse<sup>e</sup> fama est.

27. Achelôi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epîri adjacent, interque eas Corcÿra, quam Homêrus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo<sup>b</sup> tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithâca, Ulyssis patria, aspêra montibus, sed Homêri carminibus adeò nobilitata, ut<sup>c</sup> ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epîrum, fœcunda regio, generôsis præcipuè equis<sup>f</sup> excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos<sup>g</sup> gigantes cœlum petivisse dicuntur; Cœta denique, in cujus vertice Hercûles, rogo conscenso, se ipsum<sup>f</sup> cremavit. Inter Ossam<sup>h</sup> et Olympum Penêus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amoenissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiões nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athênæ,

<sup>a</sup> § 272.

<sup>b</sup> § 206, (3.)

<sup>c</sup> § 221, I.

<sup>d</sup> § 262, R. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 250.

<sup>f</sup> § 247, R. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 207, R. 28.

<sup>h</sup> § 235, R. 2

de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est,\* nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtutis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli<sup>b</sup> gloriæ<sup>c</sup> studere viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splendēret. ~~At~~ ibi sive Acropōlis<sup>d</sup> urbi immīnens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,<sup>e</sup> splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus; post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistocle munitus. Tutissīma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissīma regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus<sup>f</sup> valent quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrīma Thebæ,<sup>g</sup> quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicuntur. Illustravit eam Pindāri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons<sup>h</sup> ibi Helicon,\* Musarum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebratus.

31. Bœotiæ\* Phocis finitima, ubi Delphi urbs clarissima. In quâ urbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit,<sup>i</sup> quot quàmque præclāra munera ex omni ferè terrarum orbe Delphos<sup>k</sup> missa fuerint, nemo ignorat. Immīnet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitare dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammare existimatur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsula, quæ Peloponnēsus vocatur, platani folio simillima. Angustus ille trames inter

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\* What is the predicate of this proposition?

\* § 269.

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 265.

<sup>b</sup> § 107.

<sup>c</sup> § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>k</sup> § 237

<sup>f</sup> § 223.

<sup>g</sup> § 250.

*Ægæum* mare et *Ionium*, per quem cum *Megaride* cohæret, *Isthmus* appellatur. § In eo templum *Neptūni* est, ad quod ludi celebrantur *Isthmici*. Ibidem in ipso *Peloponnēsi* aditu, *Corinthus* sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cujus summā<sup>a</sup> arce, (*Acrocorinthon*<sup>b</sup> appellant,<sup>\*</sup>) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus floreret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello *Achaico*, quod *Romani* cum *Græcis* gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam *Cicero* *Græciæ* lumen appellat, a *L. Mummio* expugnata funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam *Julius Cæsar*, colonosque<sup>c</sup> eò milites veterānos misit.

33. Nobilis est in *Peloponnēso* urbs *Olympia*, templo *Jovis Olympii* ac statuā illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, *Phidiæ* summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad *Alphēi* fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur *Olympici*, ad quos videndos<sup>d</sup> ex totā *Græciā* concurrunt.<sup>e</sup> Ab his ludis *Græca* gens res gestas suas numerat.

34. Nec *Sparta* prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam *Lycurgi* leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.<sup>f</sup> Nulla ferè gens bellicā laude<sup>g</sup> magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi imminet mons *Taygētus*, qui usque ad *Arcadiam* procurrit. Proximè urbem<sup>h</sup> *Eurōtas* fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas *Spartani* se exercere solēbant. In Sinum *Laconicum* effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium *Tænārum*, ubi altissimi specus, per quos *Orpheum* ad infēros descendisse narrant.<sup>i</sup>

35. Mare *Ægæum*, inter *Græciam* *Asiamque* patens

\* Supply *quam*. § 230.

<sup>a</sup> § 205, R. 17.

<sup>b</sup> § 275, III., R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 250.

<sup>d</sup> § 54

<sup>e</sup> § 184, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 235, (5.), R. 5.

<sup>g</sup> § 230, R. 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 209, R. 12, (3.)

<sup>i</sup> § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum<sup>a</sup> est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summam religionem coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopus amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori<sup>b</sup> Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse<sup>c</sup> constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia<sup>d</sup> sejungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,<sup>e</sup> Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,<sup>f</sup> aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.<sup>g</sup> Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus foecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae, frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

<sup>a</sup> § 212.<sup>b</sup> § 269.<sup>c</sup> § 266, 2.<sup>d</sup> § 224.<sup>e</sup> § 264, 6.<sup>f</sup> § 260, R. 6



studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjācens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrīmi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicītur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissīmi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodōpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incolunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissīmi et ad mortem paratissīmi.\* Animas enim post mortem reditūras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funera autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singuli uxōres habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactari simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certamine a judicibus<sup>b</sup> contendunt. Virgīnes non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; ceteræ maritos mercēde datâ inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs natūrâ munita et arte, quæ cūm<sup>c</sup> ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiâ<sup>d</sup> abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herūs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecūbæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēâ e patriâ profūgo condita; Zone, ubi nemōra Orpheum canentem secūta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestaretur, incolæ, relicto patriæ

\* § 222, R. 4.

<sup>b</sup> § 231, R. 2.<sup>c</sup> § 278, R. 7.<sup>d</sup> § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrêmâ<sup>\*</sup> Macedoniâ assignasse dicuntur.

40. Jam de Scythis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corporea pellibus<sup>b</sup> vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scythiarum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrant,<sup>c</sup> eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis aurorque vinctis propoculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque<sup>\*</sup> tanto<sup>d</sup> magis, quanto quis<sup>e</sup> illustrioribus gaudet maioribus.<sup>f</sup> Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris<sup>g</sup> rudiiores sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis<sup>h</sup> plures hostes interemerit, eò<sup>i</sup> majore existimatione apud suos<sup>k</sup> habentur. Ne foedera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro supra dictum est.<sup>l</sup> Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas

\* Supply *faciunt*.

<sup>a</sup> § 205, R. 17.

<sup>b</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>c</sup> § 264, 6.

<sup>d</sup> § 256, R. 16.

<sup>e</sup> § 137, 1, (c.)

<sup>f</sup> § 245, II

<sup>g</sup> § 256.

<sup>h</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

<sup>i</sup> § 225, III., R. 1

aquas trahit et potātu\* jucundas. Placīdus idem lētissīma pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borys-thenīda<sup>b</sup> in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos\* appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnīque afflātū<sup>c</sup> noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,<sup>d</sup> brumâ semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordiâ et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ<sup>e</sup> eos<sup>f</sup> tædet, epūlis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepul-tūræ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetēris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomīne appellātur etiam peninsūla, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontīdem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportāvit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervīce peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzīco appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnâ occisus est. Haud procul ab illâ urbe Rhyndācus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solūm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aquâ emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,<sup>g</sup> quod fretum quinque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiâ sepārat. Ipsius in faucibus Bospōri oppīdum est Chalcēdon,<sup>†</sup> ab

\* Supply *quam*.

† Supply *condita*.

<sup>a</sup> § 276, III.

<sup>d</sup> § 253.

<sup>f</sup> § 229, R. 6.

<sup>b</sup> § 80, I.

<sup>e</sup> § 215, (1.)

<sup>g</sup> § 247, R. 4

<sup>c</sup> § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium principi, et templum Jovis, ab Jasōne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus<sup>a</sup> obnoxius, raris stationibus.<sup>b</sup> Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circa habitant, Axēnus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclēa, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.<sup>c</sup> Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclūsos arcissimè custodiunt, et, si quid perpēram imperitaverint,<sup>d</sup> inediâ totius diēi afficiunt. Extrēmum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodēcim civitatē divisa. Inter eas est Milētus, belli pacisque artibus inclŷta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iōnum civitatē statis temporibus legātos solēbant mittere. Nulla facilè<sup>e</sup> urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milētus. Ephēsi, quam<sup>f</sup> urbem Amazōnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diānæ, quod septem mundi miraculis<sup>g</sup> annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum,<sup>h</sup> latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numēro, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælatae. Opēri præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

<sup>a</sup> § 222.

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

<sup>e</sup> § 224.

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>c</sup> § 277, R. 7.

<sup>h</sup> § 211, R. 6

<sup>c</sup> § 209, R. 2, (2)

<sup>f</sup> § 206, (3.)

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia* appellâta,\* et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit, *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ *Græciâ* gessit, clarissîma. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Simöis*, amnes famâ quàm natûrâ majöres. Ipsum montem certâmen\* deârûm *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littörè claræ sunt urbes *Rhœtëum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajâcis*, qui ibi post certâmen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrâque† clarius.

49. *Ionibus*† *Cares* sunt finitîmi, popûlus armörûm\* bellique adeò amans, ut aliëna etiam bella mercède acceptâ gereret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, *Argivörum* colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eörûm *Mausölus* fuit. Qui quum vitâ\* defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contûsa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarûm miracûla censetur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intîmo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Syriâ* jungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aquâ\* limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo *Alexander Macëdo* quum lavâret, parum abfuit, quin frigöre enecaretur.† Antrum *Corycium* in iisdem regionibus ob singularem natûram memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiätû patet in monte arduo, altëque demissum undique viret lucis pendentiibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,‡ rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalörûm ingredienti§ terrere

\* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

\* § 209, R. 4.

† § 245, I.

† § 262.

† § 222.

† § 211, R. 6.

† § 184, 2.

\* § 213.

† § 229, R. 4, 1.

† § 205, R. 7, (1.) N

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos\* Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studi-  
osè coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,<sup>b</sup> crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se<sup>c</sup> permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, marimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggregæ cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur<sup>d</sup> in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,<sup>e</sup> Nomades a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arābum populi latrociniiis<sup>f</sup> vivunt. Primus e Romānis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camēlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactriānæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine<sup>g</sup> superiore carent. Sitim<sup>h</sup>

\* § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

<sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 208, (5.)

<sup>d</sup> § 184, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 264, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 245, II

<sup>g</sup> § 250, (2.)

<sup>h</sup> § 79, 2.

quātriduo tolērant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;\* quædam etiam centēnis.\*

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylōn nomen dedit, Chaldaicārum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semirāmis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus, exstructus laterculō<sup>c</sup> coctili, triginta et duos pedes<sup>e</sup> est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculō commēare dicantur; altitudo ducentōrum pedum; turres autem denis<sup>b</sup> pedibus<sup>d</sup> quān murus altiōres sunt. Totius opēris ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem<sup>f</sup> permeat Euphrātes. Arcem habet viginti stadiōrum<sup>g</sup> ambitu;<sup>h</sup> super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onēra nemōrum sine detrimento ferant.)

55. Amplissīma Asiæ regio<sup>a</sup> India primū patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successōres secūti in interiōra<sup>i</sup> Indiæ penetravērunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subēgit, quinque millia<sup>j</sup> oppidōrum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrārum omnium, ejus comites scripsērunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo<sup>k</sup> major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisō ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totīdem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxīma in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandīores cetēris. Arbōres tantæ proceritātis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjāci nequeant. Hoc<sup>l</sup> efficit uber-

\* § 236.

b § 119, III.

c § 249, I.

d § 256, R. 18.

e § 233.

f § 211, R. 6.

g § 250.

h § 204.

i § 212, R. 3, N. 4

j § 272.

k § 256.

l § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambītu corpōris conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus<sup>a</sup> defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homīnes, vehant.

57. Incolārum habitus moresque diversi. Lino<sup>b</sup> alii vestiuntur et lanis arbōrum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi<sup>c</sup> incēdunt.<sup>d</sup> Quidam animalia occidēre eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;<sup>e</sup> alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quān anis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus<sup>f</sup> epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invādit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occāsum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēnis toto die alternis pedibus insistunt. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant, nec contuēri audeant. Hoc animal cetēra omnia docilitate supērat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius<sup>g</sup> accipiebatur, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eādem meditantem. Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,<sup>h</sup> cogit is, qui ætate ei est

\* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

<sup>a</sup> § 242.

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 11.

<sup>e</sup> § 250.

<sup>b</sup> § 249.

<sup>c</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>f</sup> § 205, R. 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 256, R. 9.



proximus. Annem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elēphas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnique vi conantur extrahēre. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnāque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deōrum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extrēmis<sup>b</sup> Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecōrum stabulis elephantōrum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia<sup>c</sup> maximè odērunt<sup>d</sup> murem. Infestus elephantō etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnā maximè adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliōrem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multo breviōra; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittācos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optimè reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberātur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti<sup>e</sup> ejus eādē est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eique innititur.

60. Testudīnes tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emit, ut singulārum testis casas intēgant.<sup>f</sup> Insūlas<sup>g</sup> rubri præcipuè maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summā aquā, id<sup>h</sup> quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duōbus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littōre stantibus trahitur. In mari testudīnes conchylis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapīdes comminuant; in

<sup>a</sup> § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

<sup>d</sup> § 226.

<sup>f</sup> § 237, R. 5.

<sup>b</sup> § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 2, (2.)

<sup>g</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>c</sup> § 183, 3, N.

terram egressæ, herbis.\* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna numēro; eāque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indīci oceāni omnium maxīmè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candōre, magnitudīne, lævōre, pondēre. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus<sup>a</sup> suspendēre,<sup>b</sup> feminārum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regīna, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiâ superāret, in cœnâ acēto solvit, solūtum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers<sup>c</sup> est imbrium,<sup>d</sup> mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc<sup>e</sup> Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantiden urbem servens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diebus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

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\* Supply *vivunt*.

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>c</sup> § 213.

<sup>e</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>b</sup> § 269.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupedem, in terrâ non minùs quàm in flumîne hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excēdit plerumque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis\* non majōra. Unguibus etiam armatus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictâ. Dies in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hiantē, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per eadem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicītur habēre in aquâ, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulâ Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ\* obviām ire audent, eamque incredibilī audaciâ expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotānum; ungulis<sup>b</sup> binis, dorso<sup>c</sup> equi et jubâ et hinnitū; rostro resimo, caudâ et dentibus aprorum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquam si humore madeat. Primus hippopotānum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitatis suæ ludis<sup>d</sup> Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opera. Inter ea, quæ manibus hominum facta sunt, eminent pyramides, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocatur. Amplissimam earum trecenta sexaginta sex hominum milia annis viginti extruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

\* Supply *ovis*.

<sup>a</sup> § 228.

<sup>c</sup> § 211, R. 6, (1.)

<sup>e</sup> § 279, 7

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>d</sup> § 253.

cacumīne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitōrum. Ante has pyramīdes Sphinx est posita miræ magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum<sup>a</sup> duos pedes habet; longitūdo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitūdo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duōrum.

67. Inter miracūla Ægypti commemorātur etiam Mæris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circūitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore<sup>b</sup> exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulā Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus<sup>c</sup> ejus navibus noctu ignēs ostendēre, ad prænuntianda<sup>d</sup> vada portūsque introitum. *bonus.*

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papyrū nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papyro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succī causā etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papyro usus post Alexandri dēnum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum<sup>e</sup> in palmārum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arbōrum; postea publicā monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothēcis condendis occasionem dedit membrānas<sup>f</sup> Pergāmi invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartā ex papyro factā, modò in membrānis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolārum Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum moribus vehementer discrēpant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verū arte medicātos intra penetralia collō-

<sup>a</sup> Supply *est ab hominibus*. § 141, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 120, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>d</sup> § 275, I.

<sup>e</sup> § 249.

<sup>f</sup> § 275, R. 3

cant. Negotia extra domos femīnæ, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onēra illæ humēris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multōrum animalium et ipsa animalia. Hæc interfecisse\* capitāle est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Ægypti populōrum numen est; bos niger cum candidā in dextro latere maculā; nodus sub linguā, quem canthārum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitæ annos excedere. Ad hunc vitæ terminum quum pervenērit, mersum in fonte enēcant. Necātum lugent, aliumque quærunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quærūt. Delūbra ei sunt gemīna, quæ thalāmos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. <sup>Altērum\*</sup> intrāsse lætum est; in altēro dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habētur signum, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerōrum comitātur, carmenque in ejus honōrem canunt,<sup>b</sup> idque vidētur intelligere.

71. Ultra Ægyptum Æthiōpes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobii vocantur, quia paulò quān nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri<sup>c</sup> apud eos reperitur, quān æris; hanc ob causam æs illis vidētur pretiosius. Ære se exornant, vincūla auro<sup>d</sup> fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eōrum, quæ immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arbōrum quoque folia non inātant aquæ, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Afrīca ab oriente terminātur Nilo; a cetēris partibus mari. Regiōnes ad mare positæ eximiè sunt fertiles; interiōres incultæ et arēnis sterilibus tectæ, et ob nimium

\* Supply thus: [*Apim*] *altērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse lætum est*

<sup>c</sup> § 269.

<sup>c</sup> § 212, R. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 249, 1

<sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauntania. Ibi mons præaltus Abyla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclûsum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceānum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisit et mare junxisse cum Oceāno. Ceterum regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quam incolæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancoræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Africa. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utica et Carthāgo, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturâ imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Românis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrēnas de finibus. Tandem placuit, utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legāti, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legāti intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent. Illi conditionem acceperunt. Carthaginenses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecraverunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

\* § 209, R. 12, (3.)

† § 269.

\* § 266, R. 4

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oracūlum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse \* dicunt. Hic fons mediā nocte fervet,\* tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maxime riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versus Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrīca. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecūdam vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promōvent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commūne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Afrīca feracissima. Pardos, panthēras, leōnes gignit, quod belluarum genus Eurōpa ignorat. Leōni<sup>b</sup> præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes non nisi summā fame sævit. Animi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum<sup>c</sup> eā flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quam diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit,<sup>d</sup> et in quantalibet multitudīne appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leōnem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romæ leōnes ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Afrīci altitudinem equitis equo<sup>c</sup> in sidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

\* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

\* § 145, I. 1.

\* § 207, R. 28.

\* § 224.

<sup>b</sup> § 226.

<sup>d</sup> § 183, 3, N

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concōquunt. Cetērū magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavērint, se latēre existiment. Pennæ eōrum quæruntur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes genērat vicēnūm\* cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certē Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescēre, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādā serpentis centum viginti pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservātæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes\* præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At dracōnes in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūmque in illā dimicatione utriūque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

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\* § 119, III

\* Supply illos



# DICTIONARY.

## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> . . . . active.	<i>f.</i> . . . . . feminine.	<i>num.</i> . . . numeral
<i>adj.</i> . . . . adjective.	<i>freg.</i> . . . . frequentative.	<i>part.</i> . . . . participle
<i>adv.</i> . . . . adverb.	<i>imp.</i> . . . . impersonal.	<i>pass.</i> . . . . passive.
<i>c.</i> . . . . common gender.	<i>inc.</i> . . . . inceptive.	<i>pl.</i> . . . . plural.
<i>comp.</i> . . . . comparative.	<i>ind.</i> . . . . indeclinable.	<i>prep.</i> . . . . preposition
<i>conj.</i> . . . . conjunction.	<i>int.</i> . . . . interjection.	<i>pret.</i> . . . . preteritive
<i>d.</i> . . . . doubtful gender.	<i>irr.</i> . . . . irregular.	<i>pro.</i> . . . . pronoun.
<i>def.</i> . . . . defective.	<i>m.</i> . . . . masculine.	<i>rel.</i> . . . . relative.
<i>dep.</i> . . . . deponent.	<i>n.</i> . . . . neuter.	<i>subs.</i> . . . . substantive.
<i>dim.</i> . . . . diminutive.	<i>neut. pass.</i> neuter passive.	<i>sup.</i> . . . . superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

**A.,** *an abbreviation of Aulus.*  
§ 328.

**A, ab, aba,** *prep. from : ab oriente, on the east : a meridie, on the south. Before the agent of a passive verb, by.* § 195, R. 2.

**Abdera,** æ, *f. a maritime town of Thrace.*

**Abditus,** a, um, *part. & adj. hidden ; concealed ; removed ; secret ; from* .

**Abdo, abdere, abdi, abditum,** a. (ab & do, § 172,) *to remove from view ; to hide ; to conceal.*

**Abduco, abducere, abduxi, ab-**

**ductum,** a. (ab & duco,) *to lead away.*

**Abductus,** a, um, *part. (abduco.)*  
**Abeo, abire, abii, abitum,** irr. n. (ab & eo,) *to go away ; to depart.*

**Aberro, are, avi, atum,** n. (ab & erro,) *to stray ; to wander ; to lose the way.*

**Abiectus,** a, um, *part. from*  
**Abjicio, abjicere, abjeci, abjectum,** a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) *to cast, to cast away ; to throw aside.*

**Abluo, ere, i, tum,** a. (ab & luo,) *to wash away ; to purify*

**Abrumpo, abrumpĕre, abrŭpi, abruptum, a.** *to break.*

**Abscindo, abscindĕre, abscĭdi, abscissum, a.** (ab & scindo,) *to cut off.*

**Absens, tis, part.** (absum, § 154,) *absent.*

**Absolvo, absolvĕre, absolvi, absolutum, a.** (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release.*

**Absorbeo, absorbĕre, absorbui & absorpsi, a.** (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) *to suck in; to swallow.*

**Absterreo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, a.** (abs & terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter.*

**Abstinentia, æ, f.** *abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from avarice; from*

**Abstineo, abstinĕre, abstinui, a.** (abs & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain.*

**Absum, abesse, abfui, irr. n.** (ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near.*

**Absŭmo, absumĕre, absumpsi, absumptum, a.** (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste.*

**Absumptus, a, um, part.** (absŭmo.)

**Absurdus, a, um, adj.** (ab & surdus, *deaf; senseless,*) *senseless; absurd.*

**Abundantia, æ, f.** *plenty; abundance; from*

**Abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, n.** (ab &

*undo, to boil,) to overflow; to abound.*

**Abŷla, æ, f.** *Abŷla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.*

**Ac, atque, conj.** *and; as; than.* § 196, R. 1.

**Acca, æ, f.** *Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.*

**Accĕdo, accedĕre, accessi, accessum, n.** (ad & cedo, § 196, I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake.*

**Accendo, accendĕre, accendi, accensum, a.** (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire.*

**Accensus, a, um, part.** (accendo,) *set on fire; kindled; lighted; inflamed; burning.*

**Acceptus, a, um, part.** (accipio.) **Accessus, ūs, m.** (accĕdo,) *approach; access; accession.*

**Accĭdo, ĕre, i, n.** (ad & cado, § 172,) *to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, or it happened.*

**Accipio, accipĕre, accĕpi, acceptum, a.** (ad & capio, § 189, 2,) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipĕre finem, to come to an end; to terminate*

Accipiter, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*

Accumbē, accumbēre, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table.*

Accuratē, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully.*

Accurro, accurrere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*

Accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with.*

Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; ager; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing.*

Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable.*

Acerrimē, adv. sup. *See Acrīter.*

Acervus, i, m. *a heap.*

Acētum, i, n. *vinegar.*

Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*

Achelōus, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*

Acherusia, æ, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia.*

Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*

Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid.*

Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of*

*soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank; an army; a battle.*

Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone.*

Acrīter, acrius, acerrimē, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously.*

Acroceraunia, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*

Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth.*

Acropōlis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*

Actio, ōnis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process.*

Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*

Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led.*

Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill.*

Acūmen, īnis, n. (acuo,) *acuteness; perspicacity.*

Acus, ūs, f. *a needle.*

Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards with a numeral, about.*

Adāmas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond.*

Additus, a, um, part. from

Addo, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*

Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead; to bring: in dubitationem, to bring into question.*
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adimo.)
- Adéo, adv. *so; therefore; so much; to such a degree; so very.*
- Adéo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n. (ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo, adhærére, adhæsi, n. (ad & hæreo,) *to stick to; to adhere; to adjoin; to lie contiguous.*
- Adherbal, âlis, m. *a king of Numidia, put to death by his cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo, adhibère, adhibui, adhibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to admit; to apply; to use; to employ.*
- Adhuc, adv. *hitherto; yet; as yet; still.*
- Adimo, adimère, adëmi, ademptum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take away.*
- Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going to; entrance; access; approach.*
- Adjaceo, ère, ui, itum, n. (ad & jaceo,) *to adjoin; to lie near; to border upon.*
- Adjungo, adjungère, adjunxi, adjunctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to join; to unite with.*
- Adjutus, a, um, part. from
- Adjuvo, adjuvère, adjuvi, adjutum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist; to help; to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thesaly.*
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant; an assistant.*
- Administro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & ministro,) *to administer; to manage.*
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *admiration.*
- Admiratus, a, um, part. from
- Admiror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to admire.*
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittère, admisi, admissum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to admit; to allow; to receive.*
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,) *very; much; greatly.*
- Admoneo, ère, ui, itum, a. (ad & moneo,) *to admonish; to warn; to put in mind.*
- Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo, admovère, admōvi, admōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to bring to; to move to.*
- Adnāto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ad & nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,) (comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young: subs. a young man or woman; a youth.*
- Adolescentia, æ, f. *youth, from*
- Adolesco, adolescère, adolēvi, adultum, inc. *to grow; to increase; to grow up.*
- Adopto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & opto,) *to adopt; to take for a son; to assume.*

**Adorior**, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack ; to accost ; to address ; to undertake.*

**Adria**, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*

**Adriaticus**, a, um, adj. *Adriatic : mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf of Venice.*

**Adscendo**, or ascendo, adscendere, adscendi, adscensum, a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend ; to rise : adscenditur, the ascent is, or they ascend.*

**Ad- or as- sisto**, sistere, stiti, n. (ad & sisto,) *to stand by ; to assist ; to help.*

**Adspecturus**, a, um, part. (aspicio.)

**Ad- or as- spergo**, gère, si, sum, a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*

**Ad- or as- spicio**, spicere, spexi, spectum, a. (ad & specio,) *to look at ; see ; regard ; behold.*

**Ad- or as- stans**, tis, part. from

**Ad- or as- sto**, stare, stiti, n. (ad & sto,) *to stand by ; to be near.*

**Adsum**, adesse, adfui, adfuturus, irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be present ; to aid ; to assist.*

**Adulator**, oris, m. (adulor,) *a flatterer.*

**Aduncus**, a, um, adj. *bent ; crooked.*

**Advectus**, a, um, part. from

**Adveho**, advehere, advexi, advectum, a. (ad & vehe,) *to carry ; to convey.*

**Advēna**, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a stranger.*

**Adveniēns**, tis, part. from

**Advenio**, advenire, advēni, adventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to arrive ; to come.*

**Adventus**, ūs, m. *an arrival, a coming.*

**Adversarius**, i, m. (adversor,) *an adversary ; an enemy.*

**Adversus & adversum**, prep. *against ; towards.*

**Adversus**, a, um, adj. (adverto,) *adverse ; opposite ; unfavorable ; bad ; fronting : adversa cicatrix, a scar in front : adverso corpore, on the breast.*

**Advoco**, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & voco,) *to call for or to ; to call ; to summon.*

**Advolo**, are, avi, atum, n. (ad & volo,) *to fly to.*

**Ædifico**, are, avi, atum, a. (ædes & facio,) *to build.*

**Ædilitas**, atis, f. *the office of an edile ; edileship.*

**Ædilitius**, (vir,) i, m. *one who has been an edile.*

**Ægæus**, a, um, adj. *Ægean : Ægæum mare, the Ægean sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor. It is now called the Archipelägo.*

**Æger**, ra, rum, adj. *sick ; weak, infirm ; diseased.*

**Ægrè**, adv. *grievously ; with difficulty.*

**Ægritudo**, inis, f. *sorrow ; grief.*

*Ægyptus*, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.

*Ælius*, i, m. the name of a Roman family.

*Æmilius*, i, m. the name of several noble Romans of the gens *Æmilia*, or *Æmilian* tribe.

*Æmulatio*, ōnis, f. (*æmūlor*,) emulation; rivalry; competition.

*Æmulus*, a, um, adj. emulous.

*Æmulus*, i, m. a rival; a competitor.

*Enēas*, æ, m. a Trojan prince, the son of *Venus* and *Anchises*.

*Eneus*, a, um, adj. brazen.

*Enos*, i, f. § 29, 2; a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the *Hebrus*, named after its founder, *Æneas*.

*Æolis*, idis, f. a country on the western coast of Asia Minor, between *Troas* and *Ionis*.

*Æqualis*, e, adj. equal.

*Æqualiter*, adv. equally.

*Æquitas*, ātis, f. equity; justice; moderation.

*Æquus*, a, um, adj. equal: *æquus animus*, or *æqua mens*, equanimity.

*Ær*, is, m. the air; the atmosphere.

*Ærarium*, i, n. the treasury; from

*Æs*, æris, n. brass; money.

*Æschylus*, i, m. a celebrated Greek tragic poet.

*Æsculapius*, i, m. the son of *Apollo*, and god of medicine.

*Æstas*, ātis, f. summer.

*Æstimandus*, a, um, part. to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from

*Æstimo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate.

*Æstuo*, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to be very hot.

*Æstuōsus*, a, um, adj. stormy; boiling; surging; turbulent.

*Æstus*, ūs, m. heat.

*Ætas*, ātis, f. age.

*Æternus*, a, um, adj. eternal; immortal.

*Æthiopia*, æ, f. *Ethiopia*, a country in Africa, lying on both sides of the equator.

*Æthiops*, ōpis, m. an Ethiopian.

*Ætna*, æ, f. a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

*Ævum*, i, n. time; an age.

*Afer*, ra, rum, adj. § 106, of Africa.

*Affābrē*, adv. artfully; ingeniously; curiously; in a workmanlike manner.

*Affectus*, a, um, part. affected; afflicted.

*Afferō*, afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) to bring; to carry.

*Afficio*, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) to affect: *inediā*, to deprive of food: *cladibus*, to overthrow.

*Afficior*, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be affected: *gaudio*, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: *febri*, to be attacked with a fever

**Affigo**, affigere, affixi, affixum,  
a. (ad & figo,) *to fasten; to  
affix: cruci, to crucify.*

**Affinis**, e, adj. *neighboring; con-  
tiguous.*

**Affinis**, is, c. *a relation.*

**Affirmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad &  
firmo,) *to affirm; to confirm.*

**Affixus**, a, um, part. (affigo.)

**Afflatus**, ūs, m. *a blast; a breeze;  
a gale; inspiration.*

**Africa**, æ, f. *Africa; also a part  
of the African continent, lying  
east of Numidia, and west of  
Cyrene.*

**Africânus**, i, m. *the cognomen or  
surname of two of the Scipios,  
derived from their conquest of  
Africa.*

**Africus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to  
Africa; African.*

**Agamemnon**, ōnis, m. *a king  
of Mycenæ, and the com-  
mander-in-chief of the Gre-  
cian forces at the siege of  
Troy.*

**Agathyrsi**, ōrum, m. pl. *a bar-  
barous tribe living near the  
palus Mæotis.*

**Agellus**, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a  
small farm.*

**Agēnor**, ōris, m. *a king of Phœ-  
nicia.*

**Agens**, tis, part. (ago.)

**Ager**, ri, m. *a field; land; a  
farm; an estate; ground; a  
territory; the country.*

**Agger**, ēris, m. *a heap; a pile;*

*a mound; a bulwark; a bank;  
a rampart; a dam; a mole.*

**Aggredior**, ēdi, eessus sum, dep  
(ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to go  
to; to attack.*

**Aggressus**, a, um, part. *having  
attacked.*

**Agitator**, ōris, m. *a driver; from*

**Agito**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ago,) *to drive; to agitate; to re-  
volve.*

**Aglâus**, i, m. *a very poor Arca-  
dian.*

**Agmen**, inis, n. (ago,) *a train;  
a troop upon the march; a  
band; an army.*

**Agnitus**, a, um, part. *from*

**Agnosco**, agnoscere, agnôvi, ag-  
nitum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to re-  
cognize; to know.*

**Agnus**, i, m. *a lamb.*

**Ago**, agere, ēgi, actum, a. *to con-  
duct; to drive; to lead; to  
act; to do; to reside; to live:  
funus, to perform funeral  
rites: annum centesimum, to  
be spending, or to be in his  
one hundredth year: bene, to  
behave well: ago gratias, to  
thank.*

**Agor**, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be  
led: agitur, it is debated: res  
de quâ agitur, the point in  
debate: pessum agi, to sink.*

**Agricola**, æ, m. (ager & colo,) *a  
husbandman; a farmer.*

**Agricultura**, æ, f. *agriculture.*

**Agrigentum**, i, n. *a town upon*

*the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*

Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*

Ahenum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*

Aio, ais, ait, def. verb, (§ 184, 4.) *I say.*

Ajax, æcis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*

Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*

Alacer, æcris, æcre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*

Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*

Albanus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*

Albanus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albanus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*

Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*

Albula, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*

Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*

Alcestis, idis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admētus.*

Alcibiādes, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*

Alcinotis, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*

Alcyōne, es, f. *the daughter of*

*Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyōnes,*

Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*

Alcyonēus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*

Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*

Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*

Algeo, algēre, alsi, n. *to be cold.*

Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*

Alienātus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*

Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*

Aliēnus, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*

Aliō, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*

Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*

Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly, at some time; at length; sometimes.*

Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*

Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*

Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*

Aliter — aliter, *in one way — in another.*



Alius, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1;  
another; other: alii — alii,  
some — others.

Allātus, a, um, part. (affēro,)  
brought.

Allectus, a, um, part. (allicio.)

Allēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad &  
levo,) to raise up; to allevi-  
ate; to lighten.

Alha, æ, f. a small river of Italy,  
flowing into the Tiber.

Allicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum,  
(ad & lacio,) a. to allure; to  
entice.

Alligātus, a, um, part. bound;  
confined; from

Alligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad &  
ligo,) to bind to; to fasten;  
to bind or tie.

Allocūtus, a, um, part. speaking,  
or having spoken to; from

Allōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum,  
dep. (ad & loquor,) to speak  
to; to address; to accost.

Alluo, -luēre, -lui, a. (ad & luo,)  
to flow near; to wash; to lave.

Alo, alēre, alui, alitum or altum,  
a. to nourish; to feed; to sup-  
port; to increase; to main-  
tain; to strengthen.

Alōeus, i, m. a giant, son of Ti-  
tan and Terra.

Alpes, ium, f. pl. the Alps.

Alpheus, i, m. a river of Pelo-  
ponnesus.

Alpinus, a, um, adj. of or be-  
longing to the Alps; Alpine:  
Alpiai mures, marmots.

Altē, iūa, issimē, adv. on high,  
highly; deeply; low; loudly.

Alter, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; the  
one (of two); the other; the  
second. § 120, 1.

Alternus, a, um, adj. alternate;  
by turns.

Althæa, æ, f. the wife of Æneus,  
and mother of Meleager.

Altitudo, inis, f. height; from

Altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)  
high; lofty; deep; loud.

Alumnus, i, m. a pupil; a foster-  
son; a fosterling.

Alveus, i, m. a channel.

Alvus, i, f. the belly.

Amans, tis, part. and adj. (ior,  
issimus,) loving; fond of.

Amārus, a, um, adj. bitter.

Amātus, a, um, part. (amo.)

Amāzon, ōnis; pl. Amazōnes,  
um, f. Amazons, a nation of  
female warriors, who original-  
ly inhabited a part of Sarmat-  
ia, near the river Don, and  
afterwards passed over into  
Asia Minor.

Ambitio, ōnis, f. (ambio,) ambition.

Ambītus, ūs, m. compass; ex-  
tent; circuit; circumference;  
an encompassing; an encir-  
cling; a coiling around.

Ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1;  
both; each.

Ambūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to  
walk.

Amicitia, æ, f. friendship; from

Amicus, a, um, adj. friendly.

*Amicus*, i, m. (*amo*,) *a friend*.

*Amissus*, a, um, part. from

*Amitto*, *amittere*, *amisi*, *amissum*, a. (*a* & *mitto*,) *to lose; to relinquish*.

*Ammon*, ōnis, m. *a surname of Jupiter, to whom, under this name, a temple was erected in the Lybian desert*.

*Ammis*, is, d. § 63, 1; *a river*.

*Amo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love*.  
§ 155.

*Amœnus*, a, um, adj. (*ior*, *issimus*,) *pleasant; agreeable; delightful*.

*Amor*, ōris, m. (*amo*,) *love*.

*Amphinomus*, i, m. *a Catanean, distinguished for his filial affection*.

*Amphion*, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Antiope, and the husband of Niobe. He is fabled to have built Thebes by the sound of his lyre*.

*Amplè*, adv. (*iùs*, *issimè*,) *amply; (amplus.)*

*Amplector*, ecti, exus sum, dep. (*amb* & *plector*, § 196, 11,) *to embrace*.

*Amplexus*, a, um, part. *having embraced; embracing*.

*Amplio*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enlarge*.

*Amplius*, adv. (*amplè*,) *more*.

*Amplus*, a, um, adj. (*ior*, *issimus*,) *great; abundant; large; spacious*.

*Amulius*, i, m. *the son of Silvius*

*Procas*, and brother of *Numitor*.

*Amyclæ*, ārum, f. pl. *a town upon the western coast of Italy, near Fundi*.

*Amycus*, i, m. *a son of Neptune, and king of Bebrycia*.

*An*, conj. *whether; or*.

*Anacreon*, tis, m. *a celebrated lyric poet of Teos in Ionia*.

*Anāpus*, i, m. *a Catanean, the brother of Amphinomus*.

*Anaxagōras*, æ, m. *a philosopher of Clazomene, a city of Ionia*.

*Anceps*, cipītis, adj. *uncertain; doubtful*.

*Anchises*, æ, m. *a Trojan, the father of Æneas*.

*Anchōra*, or *Ancōra*, æ, f. *an anchor*.

*Ancilla*, æ, f. *a female servant; a maid*.

*Ancus*, i, m. (*Martius*,) *the fourth king of Rome*.

*Andriscus*, i, m. *a person of mean birth, called also Pseudophilippus, on account of his pretending to be Philip, the son of Persis, king of Macedon*.

*Andromēda*, æ, f. *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, and wife of Perseus*.

*Ango*, angēre, *anxi*, a. *to trouble; to disquiet; to torment; to vex*.

*Anguis*, is, c. *a snake; a serpent*.

**Angŭlus**, i, m. *a corner.*

**Angustŭe**, ārum, f. pl. *narrowness ; a narrow pass ; a defile.*

**Angustus**, a, um, adj. *narrow ; limited ; straitened ; pinching.*

**Ānima**, æ, f. *breath ; life ; the soul.*

**Animadverto**, -vertĕre, -verti, -versum, a. (anĭmus, ad, & verto,) *to attend ; to observe ; to notice.*

**Ānimal**, ālis, n. (anĭma,) *an animal.*

**Animōsus**, a, um, adj. *courageous ; bold ; undaunted ; from*

**Ānimus**, i, m. *the mind ; disposition ; spirit ; courage ; a design : uno anĭmo, unanimously : mihi est anĭmus, I have a mind.*

**Anio**, ĕnis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*

**Annecto**, -nectĕre, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex ; to tie or fasten to.*

**Annŭlus**, i, m. *a ring.*

**Annumĕro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & numĕro,) *to number ; to reckon ; to reckon among.*

**Annuo**, -nuĕre, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent ; to agree.*

**Annus**, i, m. *a year.*

**Annuus**, a, um, adj. *annual ; yearly ; lasting a year.*

**Anser**, ĕris, m. *a goose.*

**Anserinus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose : ova, goose-eggs.*

**Antĕ**, adv. *before ; sooner.*

**Ante**, prep. *before.*

**Antea**, adv. (ante & is,) *before ; heretofore.*

**Antecello**, -cellĕre, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel ; to surpass ; to exceed ; to be superior to.*

**Antepōno**, -ponĕre, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer ; to set before.*

**Antepositus**, a, um, part. (antepōno.)

**Antĕquam**, adv. *before ; before that.*

**Antigōnus**, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*

**Antiochia**, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*

**Antiōchus**, i, m. *a king of Syria.*

**Antiōpe**, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*

**Antiquus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *ancient ; old ; of long continuance.*

**Antipāter**, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*

**Antium**, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*

**Antonius**, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*

**Antrum**, i, n. *a cave.*

**Apelles**, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

**Apenninus**, i, m. *the Apennines.*  
**Aper**, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*

**Aperio**, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*

**Apertus**, a, um, part. (aperio.)

**Apex**, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*

**Apis**, is, f. *a bee.*

**Apis**, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*

**Apollo**, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*

**Apparātus**, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habiliement.*

**Appareo**, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*

**Appellandus**, a, um, part. from  
**Appello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*

**Appendo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*

**Appētens**, tis, part. *seeking after; from*

**Appēto**, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*

**Appius**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*

**Appōno**, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*

**Appositus**, a, um, part. (appōno.)

**Appropinquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*

**Apricus**, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm.*

**Apto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*

**Apud**, prep. *at; in; among; before; to: with the name of a person, it signifies in his house; with that of an author, it signifies in his writings.*

**Apulia**, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*

**Aqua**, æ, f. *water.*

**Aquæductus**, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit.*

**Aquila**, æ, f. *an eagle.*

**Aquilo**, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*

**Aquitania**, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*

**Aquitāni**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*

**Ara**, æ, f. *an altar.*

**Arabia**, æ, f. *Arabia.*

**Arabicus**, a, um, adj. *Arabian of or belonging to Arabia*  
**Arabicus sinus**, *the Red sea.*

**Arabius**, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*

**Arabs**, ābis, m. *an Arabian.*

Arbitrātus, a, um, part. *having thought*; from  
 Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to believe*; *to think*.  
 Arbor, & Arbos, ōris, f. *a tree*.  
 Arca, æ, f. *a chest*.  
 Arcadia, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.  
 Arcas, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, *an Arcadian*.  
 Arceo, ēre, ui, a. *to drive away*; *to ward off*; *to keep from*; *to restrain*.  
 Arcessitus, a, um, part. from  
 Arcesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to send for*; *to invite*; *to summon*; *to call*.  
 Archimēdes, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanician of Syracuse*.  
 Architectus, i, m. *an architect*; *a builder*.  
 Archytas, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.  
 Arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; *closely*; *strictly*; from  
 Arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; *close*.  
 Arcus, ūs, m. *a bow*; *an arch*.  
 Ardea, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.  
 Ardens, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; *hot*; from  
 Ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsum, n. *to burn*; *to sparkle*; *to be consumed by fire*.

Arduus, a, um, adj. *high*; *lofty*; *steep*; *arduous*; *difficult*.  
 Arēna, æ, f. *sand*.  
 Arenōsus, a, um, adj. *sandy*.  
 Arethūsa, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.  
 Argentum, i, n. *silver*.  
 Argias, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.  
 Argivus, a, um, adj. *of Argos*; *Argive*.  
 Argivi, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives, inhabitants of Argos*.  
 Argonautæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.  
 Argos, i, n. sing., & Argi, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.  
 Arguo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. *to show*; *to prove*; *to convict*.  
 Ariminum, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.  
 Aristobulus, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.  
 Aristotēles, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.  
 Arma, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.  
 Armātus, a, um, part. *armed*: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; *soldiers*.  
 Armenia, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*

*Taurus and the Caucasus.*

Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Cappadocia and the Euphrates.

Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*

Armentum, i, n. a herd.

Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.

Armo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to arm.

Aro, âre. âvi, âtum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.

Arreptus, a, um, part. from

Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 2,) to seize upon.

Arrôgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.

Ars, tia, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.

Arsi. See Ardeo.

Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.

Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.

Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.

Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.

Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.

Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Creûsa.

Ascendo. See Adscendo.

Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.

aticus, i, m. an agnomen or

surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.

Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.

Asinus, i, m. an ass.

Aspectûrus, a, um, part. (aspicio.

Asper, era, erum, adj. rough, rugged.

Aspergo. See Adspergo.

As- or ad- spernor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.

Aspicio. See Adspicio.

Aspis, idis, f. an asp.

Assecûtus, a, um, part. from

As- or ad- sequor, -sequi, -secûtus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.

As- or ad- servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.

As- or ad- signo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.

Assisto. See Adsisto.

Assuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.

Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.

Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.

Astûtus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cunning; crafty

Asylum, i, n. an asylum

- At, conj. § 198, 4; *but*.
- Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schœneus, king of Arcadia*.
- Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica*.
- Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens*.
- Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Atlânticus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas. mare Atlantîcum, the Atlantic ocean*.
- Atque, conj. *and*.
- Atrociter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely*.
- Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus*.
- Attëro, -terère, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear*.
- Atthis, idis, f. *the same as Attica*.
- Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper*.
- Attingo, -tingère, -tûgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach*.
- Attollo, ère, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up*.
- Attritus, a, um, part. (attëro,) *rubbed away; worn off*.
- Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author*.
- Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation*.
- Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented*.
- Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
- Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring, audacious; desperate*.
- Audeo, audère, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare*. § 142, R. 2.
- Audio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to hear*.
- Auditus, a, um, part.
- Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing*.
- Aufëro, auferre, abstûli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove*.
- Aufugio, -fugère, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, 1,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee*.
- Augendus, a, um, part. *from*
- Augeo, augère, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise*.
- Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination*.
- Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*
- Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable*.
- Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name*.
- Aulis, idis, f. *a seaport town in Bœotia*.
- Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans*.
- Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden*.
- Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer*

Auris, is, f. *the ear.*

Aurum, i, n. *gold.*

Auspicium, i, n. *an auspice; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds.*

Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo,) *daring; having dared.*

Aut, conj. § 198, 2; or; aut—aut, *either—or.*

Autem, conj. § 198, 4; *but; yet.*

Autumnus, i, m. *autumn.*

Auxi. *See Augoe.*

Auxilium, i, n. *help; aid; assistance.*

Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*

Avārus, a, um, adj. *avaricious; covetous.*

Avēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & veho,) *to carry off or away.*

Avello, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away; to pull away.*

Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.*

Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away: cicātrix aversa, a scar in the back: from*

Averto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert; to turn; to turn away.*

Avicūla, æ, f. dim. (avis,) *a small bird.*

Avidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ravenous; greedy; eager.*

Avis, is, f. *a bird.*

Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (a &

voco,) *to call away, to divert, to withdraw.*

Avolatūrus, a, um, part. *from*

Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off*

Avulsus, part. (avello.)

Avuncūlus, i, m. *an uncle.*

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather.*

Axēnus, i, m. (from the Greek Ἄξενος, *inhospitable;*) *the Eurine sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes.*

## B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates.*

Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon.*

Bacca, æ, f. *a berry.*

Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semēle, and the god of wine.*

Bactra, ōrum, n. *the capital of Bactriāna, situated upon the sources of the Oxus.*

Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriāna.*

Bactriānus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriāna.*

Bacūlum, i, n. *a staff.*

Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis.*

Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south*



- ern part of Spain, now the *Guadalquivir*.
- Bagrāda, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage.*
- Ballista, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus, a, um, adj. *Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarous; rude; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus, a, um, adj. *Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo, inis, f. *blessedness; happiness; from*
- Beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; blessed.*
- Bebrycia, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ, arum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerōphon, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephra.*
- Bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Bellicus, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligēro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war; to carry on war.*
- Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to war; to wage war; to contend; to fight.*
- Bellus, æ, f. *a beast; a brute.*
- Bellum, i. n. *war.*
- Belus, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benē, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optimē,) *well; finely; very: benē pugnāre, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium, i, n. (benē & facio,) *a benefit; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia, æ, f. (benē & volo,) *benevolence; good will.*
- Benignē, adv. *kindly; from*
- Benignus, a, um, adj. *kind; benign.*
- Bestia, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bestia, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliothēca, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum, a. *to drink; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.*
- Bini, æ, a, num. adj. § 119; *two by two; two.*
- Bipes, edis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia, æ, f. *a compliment: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flattery: from*
- Blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

*flattering ; enticing ; inviting ; tempting.*

Bæotia, æ, f. a country of Greece, north of Attica.

Bonitas, âtia, f. goodness ; excellence ; from

Bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) good ; happy ; kind.

Bonum, i, n. a good thing ; an endowment ; an advantage ; profit : bona, n. pl. an estate ; goods.

Boreâlis, e, adj. northern ; from

Boreas, æ, m. the north wind.

Borysthènes, æ, m. a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine ; it is now called the Dneiper.

Borysthénis, Idis, f. the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.

Bos, bovis, c. an ox ; a cow.

§§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.

Bosphorus, or Bosporus, i, m. the name of two straits between Europe and Asia ; one, the Bosphorus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople ; the other, the Bosphorus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.

Brachium, i, n. the arm.

Brevi, adv. shortly ; briefly ; in a short time ; from

Brevis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) short ; brief.

Brevitas, âtis, f. shortness ; brevity.

Brigantinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici : Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.

Britannia, æ, f. Great Britain.

Britannicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Britain ; British : oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.

Britannus, a, um, adj. British : Britanni, the Britons.

Bruma, æ, f. the winter solstice ; the shortest day.

Bruttium, i, n. a promontory of Italy.

Bruttii, òrum, m. pl. a people in the southern part of Italy.

Brutus, i, m. the name of an illustrious Roman family.

Bucephalus, i, m. the name of Alexander's war-horse.

Bucephalos, i, f. a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.

Buxeus, a, um, adj. of box ; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.

Byzantium, i, n. now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphorus.

## C.

C., an abbreviation of *Caius*.

Cabira, ind. a town of *Pontus*.

Cacūmen, inis, n. the top; the peak; the summit.

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. a son of *Agénor*, king of *Phœnicia*.

Cado, cadēre, cecīdi, casum, m. to fall.

Cæcilius, i, m. the name of several *Romans*.

Cæcūbum, i, n. a town of *Campania*, famous for its wine.

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban*; of *Cæcubum*.

Cædes, is, f. slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from

Cædo, cædēre, cecidi, cæsum, a. to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.

Cælātus, a, um, part. from

Cælo, ære, ævi, ætum, a. to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.

Cæpe, or Cepe, n. indec. an onion.

Cæpio, ōnis, m. a *Roman consul* who commanded in *Spain*.

Cæsar, æris, m. a cognōmen or surname given to the *Julian family*.

Cæstus, ūs, m. a gauntlet; a boxing glove.

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) cut; slain; beaten

*Caius*, i, m. a *Roman prænōmen*.

Calais, is, m. a son of *Boreas*.

Calamitas, ātia, f. a calamity; a misfortune; from

Calāmus, i, m. a reed.

Calathiscus, i, m. a small basket.

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefēci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) to warm.

Calefio, fiēri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; to be warmed.

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) warmed.

Calidus, a, um, adj. warm.

Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning; shrewd.

Calor, ōris, m. warmth; heat.

Calpe, es, f. a hill or mountain in *Spain*, opposite to *Abŷla* in *Africa*.

Calpurnius, i, m. the name of a *Roman family*.

Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Calydon*, a city of *Ætolia*; *Calydonian*.

Camelus, i, c. a camel.

Camillus, i, m. (M. Furius,) a *Roman general*.

Campania, æ, f. a pleasant country of *Italy*, between *Latium* and *Lucania*.

Campester, tris, tre, adj. even plain; level; campaign; flat.

Campus, i, m. a plain; a field the *Campus Martius*.

Cancer, cri, m. a crab.

Candidus, a, um, adj. white

- Candor, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis, is, c. *a dog.*
- Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano, canēre, cecini, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
- Canthārus, i, m. *a beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.*
- Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Cantus, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso, ěre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessere, to flee.*
- Capiendus, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens, tis, part. from
- Capio, capēre, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitālis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitāle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra, æ, f. *a she-goat.*
- Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput, itis, n. *a head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnare, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, a coal ; ) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer, ěris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ěre, ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria, æ, f. *a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carica, æ, f. *a fig.*
- Carmen, inis, n. *a song ; a poem.*
- Carneādes, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrène, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum, i, n. *a chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus*

**Carpo**, *carpĕre*, *carpsi*, *carptum*,  
a. to pluck ; to tear.

**Carre**, *ārum*, f. pl. a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.

**Carthaginiensis**, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage ; Carthaginian : subs. a Carthaginian.

**Carthago**, *Inis*, f. Carthage, a maritime city in Africa : Carthago Nova, Carthage, a town of Spain.

**Carus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) dear.

**Casa**, æ, f. a cottage ; a hut.

**Casca**, æ, m. the cognomen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Cæsar.

**Caseus**, i, m. cheese.

**Cassander**, *dri*, m. the name of a Macedonian.

**Cassiōpe**, *es*, f. the wife of Cephæus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.

**Cassius**, i, m. the name of several Romans.

**Castalius**, a, um, adj. Castalian ; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.

**Castigātus**, a, um, part. from

**Castigo**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. to chastise ; to punish.

**Castrum**, i, n. a castle : *castra*, *ōrum*, pl. a camp : *castra ponĕre*, to pitch a camp ; to encamp.

**Casus**, *ūs*, m. accident ; chance ; an event ; a misfortune ; a disaster ; a calamity.

**Catabathmus**, i, m. a declivity ; a gradual descent ; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.

**Catāna**, æ, f. now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.

**Catanensis**, e, adj. belonging to Catana ; Catanæan.

**Catiĕnus**, i, m. Catienus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.

**Catilina**, æ, m. a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.

**Cato**, *ōnis*, m. the name of a Roman family.

**Catūlus**, i, m. the name of a Roman family of the Lulatian tribe.

**Catūlus**, i, m. the young of beasts ; a whelp.

**Caucāsus**, i, m. a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.

**Cauda**, æ, f. a tail.

**Caudinus**, a, um, adj. Caudine ; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.

**Caula**, æ, f. a fold.

**Causa**, æ, f. a cause ; a reason : *a lausuit* : in *causâ est*, or *causa est*, is the reason : ali-

*cujus rei causâ, for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*

**Cautes**, is, f. *a rock ; a crag ; a cliff.*

**Caveo**, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware ; to avoid ; to shun : cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves ; to guard against.*

**Caverna**, æ, f. *a cave ; a cavern.*

**Cavus**, a, um, adj. *hollow.*

**Cecidi.** See *Cædo*.

**Cecidi.** See *Cado*.

**Cecini.** See *Cano*.

**Cecropia**, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens ; from*

**Cecrops**, opis, m. *the first king of Athens.*

**Cedo**, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield ; to give place ; to retire ; to retreat ; to submit.*

**Celëber**, bria, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) *crowded ; much visited ; renowned ; famous ; distinguished.*

**Celebratus**, a, um, part. (celëbro.)

**Celebritas**, atis, f. (celëber,) *fame ; glory ; celebrity ; renown.*

**Celëbro**, are, avi, atum, a. *to visit ; to celebrate ; to make famous ; to perform.*

**Celeritas**, atis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed ; swiftness ; quickness.*

**Celeriter**, adv. (iùs, rime,) *swiftly.*

**Celeus**, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*

**Celo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to hide ; to conceal.*

**Celtæ**, arum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*

**Censeo**, ere, ui, um, a. *to judge ; to believe ; to count ; to reckon.*

**Censor**, is, m. *a censor ; a censorer ; a fault-finder ; a critic.*

**Censorinus**, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*

**Censorius**, i, m. *one who has been a censor ; a surname of Cato the elder.*

**Census**, us, m. *a census ; an enumeration of the people ; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*

**Centëni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred ; a hundred.*

**Centësimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*

**Centies**, num. adv. *a hundred times.*

**Centum**, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*

**Centurio**, onis, m. *a centurion ; a captain of a hundred men.*

**Cephalenia**, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalo-*

**Cepe**, see *Cæpe*. [nia.]

**Cepi.** See *Capio*.

**Cera**, æ, f. *wax.*

**Cerberus**, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*

**Cercasorum**, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres, ĕris, f. *Ceres, the goddess of corn.*
- Cerno, cernĕre, a. § 172; *to see; to perceive.*
- Certāmen, inis, n. (certo,) *a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: Olympicum certāmen, the Olympic games.*
- Certĕ, adv. (iūs, issimĕ,) (certus,) *certainly.*
- Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to contend; to strive; to fight.*
- Certus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *certain; fixed.*
- Cerva, æ, f. *a female deer; a hind.*
- Cervinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag or deer.*
- Cervix, icis, f. *the neck; an isthmus.*
- Cervus, i, m. *a male deer; a stag.*
- Cessātor, is, m. *a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.*
- Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to cease; to loiter.*
- Cetĕrus, cetĕra, cetĕrum, adj. (§ 105, N.) *other; the other; the rest.*
- Cetĕrūm, adv. *but; however; as for the rest.*
- Cetus, i, m. *a whale.*
- Ceÿx, ĳcis, m. *the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyōne.*
- Chalcĕdon, ōnis, f. *a city of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.*
- Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. (Chaldæa,) *Chaldean.*
- Chārta, æ, f. *paper.*
- Chersiphron, ōnis, m. *a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at Ephesus was built.*
- Chersonĕsus, i, f. *a peninsula.*
- Chilo, ōnis, m. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Christus, i, m. *Christ.*
- Cibus, i, m. *food; nourishment.*
- Cicātrix, icis, f. *a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.*
- Cicĕro, ōnis, m. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
- Ciconia, æ, f. *a stork.*
- Cilicia, æ, f. *a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.*
- Cinctus, a, um, part. (cingo.)
- Cineas, æ, m. *a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.*
- Cingo; cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum, a. *to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.*
- Cinis, ĕris, d. *ashes; cinders.*
- Cinna, æ, m. (L. Cornĕlius,) *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
- Cinnāmun, i, n. *cinnamon.*
- Circa, & Circum, pr. & adv. *about; around; in the neighborhood of.*

- Circuitus**, ūs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdātus**, a, um, part. from
- Circumdo**, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circumeo**, ire, īi, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluo**, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens**, euntis, part. (circumeo.)
- Circunjaceo**, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto**, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus**, a, um, part.
- Ciris**, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus**, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron**, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Boeotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citò**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *quickly; from*
- Citus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra**, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civicus**, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic: corōna civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis**, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis**, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas**, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Cladea**, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam**, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor**, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus**, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas**, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis**, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo**, claudēre, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus**, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus**, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*



- Clavus, i, m. *a nail ; a spike.*  
 Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*  
 Clementia, æ, f. *clemency ; mildness.*  
 Cleopâtra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*  
 Cloâca, æ, f. *a drain ; a common sewer.*  
 Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*  
 Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*  
 Clypeus, i, m. *a shield ; a buckler.*  
 Cn., *an abbreviation of*  
 Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*  
 Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected ; assembled ; compelled.*  
 Coccyx, ŷgis, m. *a cuckoo.*  
 Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*  
 Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried ; burnt ; baked.*  
 Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked ; burnt ; boiled.*  
 Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4 ; *heaven ; the climate ; the sky ; the air ; the atmosphere.*  
 Cæna, æ, f. *a supper.*  
 Cæpi, isse, def. § 183, 1 ; *I begin, or I began.*  
 Cæptus, a, um, part. *begun.*  
 Coërceo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check ; to restrain ; to control.*  
 Cogitatio, ônis, f. (cogito,) *a thought ; a reflection.*  
 Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*  
 Cogito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think ; to consider ; to meditate.*  
 Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)  
 Cognômen, inis, n. *a surname ; from*  
 Cognosco, -noscere, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know ; to learn : de causâ, to try or decide a suit (at law.)*  
 Cogo, cogere, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive ; to compel ; to force ; to urge ; to collect : agmen, to bring up the rear ; to march in the rear.*  
 Cohæreo, -hæreere, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere ; to be united ; to be joined to.*  
 Cohibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to hold back ; to restrain.*  
 Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort ; the tenth part of a legion.*  
 Colchi, ôrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*  
 Colchis, idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*  
 Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*  
 Collâre, is, n. (collum,) *a collar ; a necklace.*  
 Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*  
 Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)  
 Collêga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligere, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocatus, a, um, part. from
- Collôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & loco,) *to place: statuam, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from*
- Collôquor, -lôqui, -locutus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colere, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colônus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ôris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbære, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar; a column.*
- Combûro, -urere, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 4,) *to burn; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- Comêdo, edere, êdi, êsum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comêtes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comitans, tis, part. (comitor.)
- Comitatus, a, um, part. from
- Comitor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (comes,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & memôro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commigro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuere, -minui, -minutura, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush.*
- Comminutus, a, um, part. *diminished; broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. *intrusted; perpetrated; committed, commenced: prælium commissum, a battle begun or*

- fought* : *copiis commissis, forces being engaged.*
- Commoditas, âtis, f. (commôdus,) *a convenience ; commodiousness.*
- Commôdum, i, n. *an advantage ; gain.*
- Comunior, -môri & -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) *to die together.*
- Commôror, âri, âtus sum, dep. (con & moror,) *to reside ; to stay at ; to remain ; to continue.*
- Commôtus, a, um, part. from
- Commoveo, -movêre, -môvi, -môtum, a. (con & moveo,) *to move ; to excite ; to stir up ; to influence ; to induce.*
- Communîco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to communicate ; to impart ; to tell ; from*
- Commûnis, e, adj. *common* : in *commûne consulêre, to consult for the common good.*
- Comœdia, æ, f. *a comedy.*
- Compâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & paro,) *to gain ; to procure ; to get ; to compare.*
- Compello, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulsus, a. (con & pello,) *to drive ; to compel ; to force* : in *fugam, to put to flight.*
- Compenso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & penso,) *to compensate ; to make amends for.*
- Comperio, -perire, -pêri, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) *to learn ; to discover.*
- Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) *to embrace ; to comprise ; to comprehend ; to reach ; to extend : complecti amôre, to love.*
- Compôno, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (con & pono,) *to compose ; to put together ; to arrange ; to construct ; to finish ; to compare.*
- Compositus, a, um, part. *finished ; composed ; quieted.*
- Comprehendendus, a, um, part. from
- Comprehendo, -prehendêre, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prehendo,) *to comprehend ; to seize ; to apprehend.*
- Comprehensus, a, um, part.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
- Conâtus, a, um, part. (conor,) *having endeavored.*
- Concêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cessus, a. (con & cedo,) *to yield ; to permit ; to grant.*
- Conceptus, a, um, part. (concipio,) *conceived ; couched ; expressed.*
- Concessus, a, um, part. (concêdo.)
- Concha, æ, f. *a shell-fish.*
- Conchylum, i, n. *a shell-fish.*
- Concilio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to conciliate ; to unite ; to reconcile ; to acquire for one's self ; to gain ; to obtain ; from*
- Concilium, i, n. *a council.*
- Concio, ônis, f. (concieo,) *æ :*

*assembly ; an assembly of the people.*

Concipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 2,) *to conceive ; to imagine ; to form ; to draw up ; to comprehend.*

Concito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite ; to raise.*

Concitor, ōris, m. *one who excites ; an exciter ; a mover ; a disturber.*

Concōquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil ; to digest.*

Concordia, æ, f. (concora,) *concord ; agreement ; harmony.*

Concrēdo, -credere, -credīdi, -credītum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust ; to intrust.*

Concrēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with ; to burn ; to consume.*

Concurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together : concurritur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble ; there is an assemblage.*

Concussus, a, um, part. *shaken ; moved ; from*

Concutio, -cutere, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake ; to agitate ; to tremble.*

Conditio, ōnis, f. (condo,) *condition ; situation ; a proposal ; terms.*

Conditus, a, um, part from

Condo, -dere, -dīdi, -dītum, a. (con & do,) *to found ; to build ; to make ; to form ; to hide ; to bury ; to conceal.*

Condūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*

Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)

Confēro, conferre, contūli, collātum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together ; to heap up ; to bestow ; to give : se conferre, to betake one's self ; to go.*

Conficio, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make ; to finish ; to waste ; to wear out ; to terminate ; to consume ; to ruin ; to destroy ; to kill.*

Confligo, -fligere, -fixi, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend ; to engage ; to fight.*

Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together ; to melt ; to unite ; to compose.*

Confluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together ; to flock ; to assemble.*

Confodio, -fodere, -fōdi, -fossum, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig ; to pierce ; to stab.*

Confossus, a, um, part. (confodio.)

Confugio, -fugere, -fūgi, -fugītum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to ; to fly for refuge ; to flee.*

Congero, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together ; to collect ; to heap up*

Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter ; to engage ; to fight.*

Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks ; to assemble.*

Conjectus, a, um, part. from

Conjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast ; to throw ; to conjecture.*

Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*

Conjungo, -jungēre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite ; to bind ; to join.*

Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired* : conjurāti, subs. *conspirators* : from

Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together ; to combine ; to conspire* : conjurātum est, *a conspiracy was formed.*

Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse ; a husband or wife.*

Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt ; to venture ; to endeavor ; to strive.*

Conquēror, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain ; to lament.*

Conscendo, -scendēre, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb ; to ascend.*

Conscensus, a, um, part. (con-scendo.)

Conscisco, -sciscēre, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree ; to execute* : sibi mortem consciscēre, *to lay violer hands on one's self ; to commit suicide.*

Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate ; to dedicate ; to devote.*

Consēdi. See Consido.

Consenesco, -senescēre, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*

Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent ; to agree ; to unite.*

Consēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain ; to obtain.*

Consecūtus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*

Consēro, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join ; to put together* : pugnam, *to join battle ; to fight.*

Conservandus, a, um, part. from

Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve ; to maintain ; to perpetuate.*

Considens, tis, part. from

Consido, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) *to sit down ; to encamp ; to take one's seat ; to perch ; to light.*

Consilium, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel ; design ; intention ; a council ; deliberation ; advice* :

- a plan ; judgment ; discretion ; prudence ; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stiti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand ; to consist.*
- Consolor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort ; to console.*
- Conspectus, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspectus, ūs, m. *a sight ; a view.*
- Conspicâtus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspicor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspicuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous ; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm ; determined ; constant ; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint ; to establish.*
- Consto, -stare, -stiti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of : constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct ; to build ; to compose ; to form ; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suëvi, -suëtum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consuetudo, inis, f. *habit ; custom.*
- Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul.*
- Consulâris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul ; consular.* vir consulâris, *one who has been a consul ; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulâtus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*
- Consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise ; to consult.*
- Consulto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (consulo,) *to advise together ; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume ; to wear out ; to exhaust ; to waste ; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiôsus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemnendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise ; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplâtus, a, um, part. *observing ; regarding ; considering ; from*
- Contemplor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to contemplate ; to regard ; to consider ; to look at ; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt ; contemptuously ; scornfully ; from*
- Contemptus, a, um, part. *contemnô.)*
- Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, dère, di, tum, a. & n.

- (con & tendo,) *to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course: aliquid ab aliquo, to request; to solicit; to beg something of some one.*
- Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion; an effort; a strife.*
- Contentus, a, um, adj. *content; satisfied.*
- Contēp, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break; to pound; to waste.*
- Continens, tis, part. & adj. *joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate: suba. f. the continent, or main land: from*
- Contineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in; to contain.*
- Contingo, -tingēre, -tūgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch: contingit, imp. it happens: mihi, it happens to me; I have the fortune.*
- Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession: continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.*
- Contra, prep. *against; opposite to: adv. on the other hand.*
- Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāno.)
- Contradico, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to speak against; to contradict; to oppose.*
- Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted; opposed.*
- Contrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract; to draw together; to assemble; to collect.*
- Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary; opposite.*
- Contueor, -tuēri, -tuitus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard, to behold; to view; to look steadfastly at; to gaze upon; to survey.*
- Contundo, -tundēre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.*
- Contūsus, a, um, part.
- Convalesco, -valescēre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well; to recover.*
- Convenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet; to assemble; to come together.*
- Converto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change: se in preces, to turn to entreating.*
- Conversus, a, um, part.
- Conviciū, i, n. *loud noise, scolding; reproach; abuse*
- Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.*

- Convoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together ; to assemble.*
- Convolvo, -volvĕre, -volvi, -volūtum, a. (con & volvo,) *to roll together : pass. to be rolled together : se, to roll one's self up.*
- Coūperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia, æ, f. *an abundance ; a multitude ; a swarm : copiæ, pl. forces ; troops.*
- Copiosē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *copiously ; abundantly.*
- Coquo, coquĕre, coxi, coctum, a. *to bake ; to boil ; to roast ; to cook.*
- Coquus, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram, prep. *in the presence of ; before : adv. openly.*
- Corcyra, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Corinthius, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth : Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.*
- Coriōli, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- Coriolānus, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium, i, n. *the skin ; the skin or hide of a beast.*
- Cornelia, æ, f. *a noble Roman lady.*
- Cornelius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.*
- Cornix, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu, u, n. § 87 ; *a horn.*
- Corōna, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus, ōris, n. *a body ; a corpse.*
- Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigĕre, -rexī, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) *to straighten ; to make better ; to correct.*
- Corripio, -ripĕre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corrōdo, -rodĕre, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw ; to corrode.*
- Corrōsus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpto, -rumpĕre, -rūpi, -ruptum, a. (con & rumpo,) *to corrupt ; to bribe ; to hurt ; to violate ; to seduce ; to impair ; to destroy.*
- Corruo, -ruĕre, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) *to fall ; to decay.*
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpto,) *bribed ; vitiated ; foul ; corrupt.*
- Corsica, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvinus, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius.*
- Corvus, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius, a, um, adj. *Corycian of Corycus.*



- Corycus, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
- Cos., an abbreviation of consul;
- Coss., of consules; § 328.
- Cotta, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creatus, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
- Crebrò, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
- Cremëra, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Cremo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
- Cresco, crescêre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*
- Creta, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclâdes.*
- Cretensis, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi. See Cresco.
- Crimen, inis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimini dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciatus, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciatus, ūs, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (crux,) *to torment; to torture.*
- Crudëlis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cruel.*
- Crudeliter, adv. *cruelly.*
- Crudus, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
- Cruór, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
- Crus, uris, n. *the leg.*
- Crux, crucis, f. *a cross.*
- Cubitus, i, m., & Cubitum, i, n. *a cubit.*
- Cucurri. See Curro.
- Cui, & Cujus. See Qui, & Quia.
- Culex, icis, m. *a gnat.*
- Culpa, æ, f. *a fault; guilt; blame.*
- Culpo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
- Cultellus, i, m. (dim. from culter,) *a little knife; a knife.*
- Cultus, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
- Cum, pr. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when: cùm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
- Cunctatio, ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation*

- Cuniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
- Cupiditas, âtis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
- Cupido, inia, f. *desire.*
- Cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
- Cupiens, tis, part. from
- Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
- Cur, adv. *why; wherefore.*
- Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
- Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
- Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
- Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
- Curo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
- Curro, currere, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
- Currus, ûs, m. *a chariot.*
- Cursor, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.*
- Cursus, us, m. *a course; a running.*
- Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
- Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
- Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to preserve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
- Custos, ôdis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
- Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
- Cyclâdes, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
- Cyclôpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
- Cydnus, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
- Cyllène, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
- Cymba, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
- Cymbalum, i, n. *a cymbal.*
- Cynicus, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthènes.*
- Cynocephâlæ, ârum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thessaly.*
- Cynocephâli, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
- Cynocephâlus, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
- Cynossêma, âtis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecûba was buried.*
- Cynthus, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
- Cyrênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
- Cyrenaica, æ, f. *a country in the*

*northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

## D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphēmus.*

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. *a country and*

*city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.*

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernēre, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decrētum est, the management of the war was de-*

*Decem, num. adj. ten. [creed.*

*Decemviri, ōrum, m. pl. decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.*

Decerpo, -cerpēre, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fall*, or *come out*.
- Decimus**, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth*.
- Decius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism*.
- Declaro**, are, avi, atum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show*.
- Decoctus**, a, um, part. from
- Decoquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.
- Decorus**, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful*.
- Decretus**, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco**, -crescere, -crevi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay*.
- Decumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.
- Decurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run*.
- Dedi**. See Do.
- Dedidi**. See Dedo.
- Deditio**, onis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender*.
- Deditus**, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo**, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict or devote one's self*.
- Deduco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead*.
- Defatigo**, are, avi, atum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue*.
- Defendo**, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect*.
- Defensus**, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defero**, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow*.
- Deficiens**, tis, part. from
- Deficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed*.
- Defleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*, *to lament*; *to weep for*.
- Defluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.
- Defodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Deformitas**, atis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness*.
- Defossus**, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus**, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vita, *dead*: from
- Defungor**, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish*.
- Degens**, tis, part. from
- Dego**, degere, degi, a. & n.

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotârus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jêci, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delâbor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delâtus, a, um, part. (defêro,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ârum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Deligo, -ligere, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum. a. (de & linquo *to offend ; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, òrum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delûbrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Ægean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarâtus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.*
- Demonstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthènes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators*

**Demum**, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*

**Deni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, *every ten ; ten.*

**Denique**, adv. *finally ; at last.*

**Dens**, tis, m. *a tooth.*

**Densus**, a, um, adj. *thick.*

**Dentatus**, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*

**Denuntio** or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*

**Depascor**, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*

**Depingo**, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*

**Deploro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*

**Depono**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*

**Depopulatus**, a, um, part. from

**Depopulo**, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*

**Deprehendo**, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*

**Deprehensus**, a, um, part.

**Depulso**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off ; to repel.*

**Descendo**, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certâmen descendere, to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*

**Describo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*

**Desero**, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*

**Desertum**, i, n. *a desert.*

**Desertus**, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*

**Desiderium**, i, n. *a longing for , a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*

**Desino**, -sinere, -sivi, -situm, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end ; to renounce.*

**Desperatus**, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*

**Despero**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*

**Desponsatus**, a, um, part. from

**Desponso**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to promise in marriage ; to betroth ; to affiancé.*

**Destino**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to deter mine ; to aim at.*

**Desum**, -esse, -fui, -futurus, *irr*

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
- Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. æterrimus, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
- Deterreo, ère, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter; to frighten.*
- Detestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrâho, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detëro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss; injury.*
- Deus, i, m. § 52; *God; a god.*
- Devêho, -vehère, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devinco, -vincère, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
- Devôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*
- Devôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
- Devôtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoveo, -vovère, -vôvi, -vôtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, èra, èrum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right; on the right hand.*
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadëma, âtia, n. *a diadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagôras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diâna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latôna, and sister of Apollo*
- Dico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to consecrate; to dedicate.*
- Dico, dicere, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to name; to call.*
- Dictâtor, ôris, m. *a dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
- Dicto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to dictate; to say often.*
- Dictum, i, n. *a word; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, èi, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90; *a day: in dies, daily; every day.*
- Diffërens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
- Diffëro, differre, distûli, dilâtum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad; to publish; to defer; to be different.*
- Difficilè, adv. (iûs, limè,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,) *difficult.*

- Difficultas**, átis, f. § 101, 1; *difficulty; trouble; embarrassment; poverty.*
- Digítus**, i, m. *a finger; a finger's breadth.*
- Dignátus**, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing; thought worthy.*
- Dignítas**, átis, f. (dignus,) *dignity; honor; office.*
- Dignor**, ári, átus sum, dep. *to think worthy; to vouchsafe; to disdain; from*
- Dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issímus,) *worthy.*
- Dilanio**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (dis & lanio,) *to tear or rend in pieces.*
- Diligenter**, adv. (iùs, issímè,) *diligently; carefully.*
- Diligo**, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love.*
- Dimicatio**, ónis, f. *a fight; a contest; a battle; from*
- Dimico**, áre, ávi, (or ui,) átum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight: dimicátum est, a battle was fought.*
- Dimissus**, a, um, part. from
- Dimitto**, -mittère, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss; to let go.*
- Diogènes**, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinòpe, a city of Asia Minor.*
- Diomèdes**, is, m. *a Grecian warrior; also, a cruel king of Thrace.*
- Dionysius**, i, m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse.*
- Dirempturus**, a, um, part. (dirimo,) *about to decide.*
- Direptus**, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirimo**, -imère, -ëmi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide; to part; to separate; to decide.*
- Diripio**, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob; to plunder; to pillage; to sack; to destroy.*
- Diruo**, -ruère, -rui, -rütum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy; to overthrow; to raze.*
- Dirus**, a, um, adj. *frightful; terrible; direful; ominous.*
- Dirütus**, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discèdo**, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart; to go away.*
- Discerpo**, -cerpère, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces.*
- Discerptus**, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipulus**, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil; a scholar.*
- Disco**, discère, didici, a. *to learn.*
- Discordia**, æ, f. (discors,) *dissension; disagreement; discord.*
- Discordo**, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to be at variance; to differ.*
- Discrepo**, áre, ávi or ui, ítum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ; to disagree.*
- Disertè**, adv. (iùs, issímè,) *clearly; eloquently.*



- Disputatio**, ōnia, f. *a dispute ; a discourse ; a discussion ; from*
- Dispūto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse ; to dispute ; to discuss.*
- Dissemino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semino,) *to spread abroad ; to scatter ; to promulgate.*
- Dissēro**, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse ; to reason ; to debate ; to say.*
- Dissidium**, i, n. *a disagreement ; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis**, e, adj. *unlike ; dissimilar.*
- Distans**, tis, part. (disto,) *differing ; distant ; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo**, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish ; to mark ; to adorn ; to variegate ; to spot ; to sprinkle.*
- Disto**, stāre, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart ; to be divided ; to differ.*
- Distribuo**, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute ; to divide.*
- Ditis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
- Diu**, adv. (utiū, utissimē, § 194,) *long ; for a long time : tam diu — quā diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus**, a, um, adj. *daily.*
- Diutinus**, a, um, adj. *lasting ; long.*
- Diuturnitas**, ātis, f. *long continuance ; duration.*
- Diuturnus**, a, um, adj. *long ; lasting.*
- Divello**, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate ; to disjoin ; to tear off.*
- Diversus**, a, um, adj. *different.*
- Dives**, itis, adj. *rich ; wealthy ; fertile ; fruitful.*
- Divido**, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide ; to distribute ; to separate.*
- Divinus**, a, um, adj. *divine ; heavenly.*
- Divisus**, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *riches ; wealth.*
- Divulsus**, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do**, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give ; to grant ; to surrender : pœnas, to suffer punishment : crimini, to impute as a crime ; to accuse : finem, to terminate : causam, to occasion : nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo**, ere, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Docilitas**, ātis, f. *docility ; teachableness.*
- Doctrina**, æ, f. *instruction ; education ; doctrine.*
- Doctus**, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught ; learned.*
- Dodōna**, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter*

- Doleo**, ēre, ui, n. *to grieve ; to sorrow ; to be in pain.*
- Dolor**, ōris, m. *pain ; sorrow ; grief.*
- Dolus**, i, m. *a device ; a trick ; a stratagem ; guile ; artifice.*
- Domesticus**, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium**, i, n. *a habitation ; a house ; an abode.*
- Domīna**, æ, f. (domīnus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio**, ōnis, f. *government ; power ; dominion ; usurpation ; domination ; despotism.*
- Domīnus**, i, m. *master ; owner ; lord.*
- Domītus**, a, um, part. from
- Domo**, āre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue ; to tame ; to overpower ; to conquer ; to vanquish.*
- Domus**, ūs & i, f. § 89, 1 ; *a house : domi, at home : domo, from home : domum, home.*
- Donec**, adv. *until ; as long as.*
- Dono**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (donum,) *to give ; to present.*
- Donum**, i, n. *a gift ; an offering ; a present.*
- Dormio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum**, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos**, dotis, f. *a portion ; a dowry.*
- Draco**, ōnis, m. *a dragon ; a species of serpent.*
- Druīdæ**, ārum, m. pl. *Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio**, ōnis, f. *a doubt ; hesitation ; question ; from*
- Dubīto**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hesitate ; to doubt.*
- Ducenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco**, cēre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead ; to conduct : uxōrem, to take a wife ; to marry : exequias, to perform funeral rites ; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus**, a, um, part. *led.*
- Duillius**, i, m (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis**, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *sweet ; pleasant.*
- Dum**, adv. & conj. *while ; whilst ; as long as ; until.*
- Duo**, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118, 1, *two.*
- Duodēcim**, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodēcīmus**, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti**, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4 ; *eighteen.*
- Duritia**, æ, & **Durities**, ēi, f. § 101, 1 ; *hardness ; from*
- Durus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *hard ; severe ; harsh ; unfavorable.*
- Dux**, cis, c. *a leader ; a guide a commander*

## E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. See Is.

Ebībo, -bibere, -bibī, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebrietas, ātis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, ōris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edidi. See Edo.

Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educatus, a, um, part. *from*

Educo, are, avi, atum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Educo, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, iei, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, are, avi, atum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fusum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*

Egèro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. See Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grèdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregiè, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)

Ejusmodi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elabor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) *to glide away ; to escape.*
- Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*
- Elephantia, idis, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*
- Elephantus, i, & Elêphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*
- Eleusiniî, òrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres*
- Elido, -lidère, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lædo,) *to crush.*
- Eligo, -ligère, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to chòose ; to select.*
- Elòquens, tia, adj. (ior, issimus,) (elòquor,) *eloquent.*
- Eloquentia, æ, f. *eloquence.*
- Elòquor, -lòqui, -locùtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say ; to declare ; to tell.*
- Eluceo, -lucère, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
- Emergo, -mergère, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.*
- Emineo, ère, ui, n. *to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.*
- Emitto, -mittère, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitto,) *to send forth ; to discharge.*
- Emo, emère, emi, emptum, a. *to buy ; to purchase.*
- Emorior, -mòri or -mori, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -natus sum, dep. *to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.*
- Enatus, a, um, part. *born of.*
- Enêco, -necàre, -necâvi or -necui, -necâtum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*
- Enervo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.*
- Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; *for ; but ; truly ; indeed.*
- Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
- Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
- Enuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.*
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; *to go.*
- Eò, adv. *thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.*
- Eòus, i, m. *the morning star.*
- Eòus, a, um, adj. *eastern ; the eastern.*
- Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
- Ephêsus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Cayster.*
- Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alôeus, and brother of Otos*

Epimenides, is, m. *a poet of Gnosus, in Crete.*

Epirus, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*

Epistola, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*

Epŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*

Epŭlum, i, n. sing., & Epŭlæ, ārum, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*

Eques, itis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*

Equidem, conj. (ego & quidem,) *indeed; I for my part.*

Equitatus, ūs, m. *cavalry.*

Equus, i, m. *a horse.*

Eram, Ero, &c. *See § 153.*

Ereptus, a, um, part. (eripio.)

Erga, prep. *towards.*

Ergo, conj. § 198, 6; *therefore.*

Erinaceus, i, m. *a hedgehog.*

Eripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*

Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*

Erōdo, -rodere, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*

Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudis,) *to instruct; to form.*

Eruditio, ōnis, f. *instruction; learning.*

Erudus, a, um, part. (erudio.)

Esse, Essem, &c. *See Sum.*

Esuriens, tis, part. *hungry; being hungry.*

Esurio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be hungry.*

Et, conj. § 198, 1; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*

Etiā, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*

Etruria, æ, f. *a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.*

Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*

Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*

Eubœa, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Bœotia.*

Eumēnes, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*

Euphēmus, i, m. *the father of Dædalus.*

Euphrātes, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*

Euripides, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*

Euripus, i, m. *a narrow strait between Bœotia and Eubœa.*

Eurōpa, æ, f. *the daughter of Agēnor, king of Phœnicia.*

*From he, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*

**Eurôtas**, æ, m. *a river of Lacedæmonia, near Sparta.*

**Euxinus**, i, m. (from *Εὐξίνος*, hospitable,) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black sea.*

**Evâdo**, -vadere, -vâsi, -vâsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*

**Evertô**, -vertere, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*

**Eversus**, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*

**Evôco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*

**Evôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*

**Evômo**, -vomere, -vomui, -vomîtum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.*

**Ex**, prep. *See E.*

**Exactus**, a, um, part. (exigo,) *banished; driven away.*

**Exæquo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal.*

**Exanîmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & anîma,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.*

**Exardesco**, -ardescere, -arsî, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out*

**Exaspéro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to exasperate; to incense.*

**Excæco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind.*

**Excêdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*

**Excello**, -celere, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*

**Excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*

**Excidium**, i, n. (ex & cædo,) *a destruction; ruin.*

**Excîdo**, -cidere, -cîdi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.*

**Excîdo**, -cidere, -cîdi, -cîsum, a. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*

**Excîsus**, a, um, part.

**Excîpio**, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.*

**Excîtandus**, a, um, part. from

**Excîto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (excîeo,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up.*

**Exclâmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*

**Exclûdo**, -cludere, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (ex & claudô,) *to exclude; to hatch.*

**Excôlo**, -colere, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate to exercise*

**Excrucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*

**Excubiæ**, ârum, f. pl. (excûbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*

**Excusatio**, ônis, f. (excûso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*

**Exêdo**, -edêre & -esse, -êdi, -êsum, irr. a. (ex & êdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*

**Exemplum**, i, n. *an example; an instance.*

**Exequiæ**. See **Exsequiæ**.

**Exerceo**, êre, ui, îtum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*

**Exercitus**, ûs, m. *an army.*

**Exhaurio**, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*

**Exîgo**, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*

**Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*

**Exilis**, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*

**Exilium**, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*

**Eximiè**, adv. *remarkably; very; from*

**Eximius**, a, um, adj. (exîmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*

**Existimatio**, ônis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*

**Existîmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æstîmo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*

**Exitium**, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*

**Exitus**, ûs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*

**Exorâtus**, a, um, part. (exôro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*

**Exorior**, -oriri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*

**Exorno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*

**Exôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly.* § 197, 5.

**Exortus**, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*

**Expecto** or **-specto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*

**Expedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expêdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*

**Expeditio**, ônis, f. *an expedition.*

**Expello**, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*

**Expers**, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*

**Expêto**, êre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

**Expio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate; to appease.*

**Expleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*

**Explico**, âre, âvi & ui, âtum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold; to spread; to explain.*

**Explorâtor**, ôris, m. (explôro,) *a spy; a scout.*

**Expolio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish; to adorn; to improve; to finish.*

**Expôno**, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain; to set forth; to expose.*

**Exprôbro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid; to blame; to reproach; to cast in one's teeth.*

**Expugno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault; to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to take by storm.*

**Expulsus**, a, um, part. (expello.)

**Exsequiæ**, ârum, f. pl. (exsequor,) *funeral rites.*

**Exsilio**, or **Exilio**, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up; to leap forth.*

**Exspiro** or **-piro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth; to expire; to die.*

**Extinctus**, or **Extinctus**, a, um, part. *dead; from*

**Exstinguo**, -stinguère, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish; to kill; to put to death; to destroy.*

**Exstructus**, or **Extractus**, a, um, part. *from*

**Exstruo**, or **Extruo**, -struère -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build; to pile up to construct.*

**Exsurgo**, -surgère, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up; to arise; to swell; to surge.*

**Exter**, or **Extèrus**, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimus or extrèmus,) *foreign; strange; outward.*

**Exto**, extâre, extûti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be; to remain; to be extant.*

**Extorqueo**, -torquère, -torsi, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort; to wrest from; to obtain by force.*

**Extra**, prep. *beyond; without; except.*

**Extractus**, a, um, part. *from*

**Extraho**, -trahère, -traxi, -trac-tum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out; to extract; to extricate; to free; to rescue; to liberate.*

**Extrèmus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of extèrus,) *extreme; the last; the farthest.*

## F.

**Faba**, æ, f. *a bean.*

**Fabius**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family*

**Fabricius**, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity*



- Fabrico**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (faber,) *to make ; to forge ; to manufacture.*
- Fabûla**, æ, f. (fari,) *a story ; a fable ; a tradition ; a play.*
- Fabulôsus**, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*
- Faciendus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Faciens**, tis, part. (facio.)
- Facies**, iei, f. *a face ; appearance.*
- Facile**, adv. (iûs, limè,) *easily ; willingly ; clearly ; undoubtedly ; from*
- Facilis**, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*
- Facinus**, ôris, n. *a deed ; a crime ; an exploit ; from*
- Facio**, facère, feci, factum, a. *to do ; to make ; to value : facère iter, to perform a journey ; to travel : malè facère, to injure ; to hurt : sacra facère, to offer sacrifice : facère pluris, to value higher : fac, take care ; cause.*
- Factum**, i, n. *an action ; a deed.*
- Factûrus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Factus**, a, um, part. *made ; done : facta obviàm, meeting : prædà factà, having been taken.*
- Facundus**, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*
- Falerii**, ôrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*
- Falernus**, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- Falernus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus ; Falernian.*
- Falisci**, ôrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*
- Fama**, æ, f. *same ; reputation ; report.*
- Famelicus**, a, um, adj. *hungry ; from*
- Fames**, is, f. *hunger ; famine.*
- Familia**, æ, f. *a family ; servants.*
- Familiaris**, e, adj. *of the same family ; familiar.*
- Familiaritas**, âtis, f. *friendship ; intimacy ; confidence.*
- Familiariter**, adv. *familiarly ; on terms of intimacy.*
- Famûla**, æ, f. *a maid ; a female servant or slave.*
- Fas**, n. ind. *right ; a lawful thing.*
- Fascis**, is, m. *a bundle ; a fagot : fascēs, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
- Fatalis**, e, adj. *fatal ; ordained by fate.*
- Fateor**, fatèri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*
- Fatidicus**, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*
- Fatigâtus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Fatigo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to weary.*
- Fatum**, i, n. *fate ; destiny : fata, pl. the fates.*
- Fauce**, abl. f. *the throat : pl. fauces, the throat ; the jaws ; the straits. (§ 94.)*
- Faustûlus**, i, m. *the shepherd by*

whom *Romulus* and *Remus* were brought up.

Faveo, favere, favi, fautum, n. to favor.

Favor, oris, m. *favor*; *good will*; *partiality*; *applause*.

Febria, is, f. *a fever*.

Feci. See Facio.

Felicitas, atis, f. (felix, § 101, 1,) *felicity*; *good fortune*; *happiness*.

Feliciter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *fortunately*; *happily*; *successfully*.

Felis, is, f. *a cat*.

Felix, icis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy*; *fortunate*; *fruitful*; *fertile*; *opulent*; *auspicious*; *favorable*.

Femina, æ, f. *a female*; *a woman*.

Femineus, a, um, adj. *female*; *feminine*; *pertaining to females*.

Fera, æ, f. *a wild beast*.

Ferax, acis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) *fruitful*; *productive*; *fertile*; *abounding in*.

Ferè, adv. *almost*; *nearly*; *about*: ferè nullus, *scarcely any one*.

Ferens, tis, part. (fero.)

Ferinus, a, um, adj. (fera,) *of wild beasts*.

Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: ferre manum, to stretch forth; to extend: ferunt, they say.

Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. to

be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: fertur, imp. it is said.

Ferox, ocis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wild*; *fierce*; *savage*; *ferocious*.

Ferreus, a, um, adj. *iron*; *obdurate*; *from*

Ferrum, i, n. *iron*; *a sword*; *a knife*.

Fertilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) *fertile*; *fruitful*.

Fertilitas, atis, f. *fertility*; *richness*; *fruitfulness*.

Ferula, æ, f. *a staff*; *a reed*.

Ferus, a, um, adj. *wild*; *rude*; *uncultivated*; *uncivilized*; *savage*.

Ferveo, fervere, ferbui, n. to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.

Fessus, a, um, adj. *weary*; *tired*; *fatigued*.

Festum, i, n. *a feast*; *from*

Festus, a, um, adj. *festive*; *joyful*; *merry*.

Ficus, i & ùs, f. *a fig-tree*; *a fig*.

Fidelis, e, adj. *faithful*; *from*

Fides, ei, f. *fidelity*; *faith*: in fidem, in confirmation: in fidem accipere, to receive under one's protection.

Figo, figere, fixi, fixum, a. to fix; to fasten.

Filia, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a daughter*.

Filius, i, m. § 52; *a son*.

Findo, findere, fidi, fissum, a. to split; to cleave

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning*; *pretending*; from
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend*; *to devise*; *to feign*; *to form*; *to make*.
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end*; *to finish*; *to terminate*; from
- Finis**, is, d. *the end*; *a boundary*; *a limit*: fines, m. pl. § 63, 1; *the limits of a country*, &c.
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*.
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made*; *to become*; *to happen*: fit, it happens: factum est, it happened; it came to pass.
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (firmus,) *firmly*; *securely*.
- Firmo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to confirm*; *to establish*; from
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm*; *strong*; *secure*.
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed*; *permanent*.
- Flagello**, are, avi, atum, a. *to whip*; *to scourge*; *to lash*.
- Flagitiōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful*; *infamous*; *outrageous*; from
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action*; *an outrage*; *a crime*; *a dishonor*; *villany*.
- Flagro**, are, avi, atum, n. *to burn*; *to be on fire*; *to suffer*; *to be oppressed*; *to be violent*.
- Flaminus**, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend*; *to bow*; *to turn*; *to move*; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. *to weep*; *to lament*.
- Fletus**, ūs, m. *weeping*; *tears*.
- Flevo**, ōnis, m. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine*, now the *Zuyder-zee*.
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent*; *changed*; *turned*.
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, l. 1,) *to bloom*; *to blossom*; *to flourish*; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos**, flōris, m. *a flower*; *a blossom*.
- Fluctus**, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow*.
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig*; *to pierce*; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas**, atis, f. *fruitfulness*; from
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful*; *fertile*.
- Fœdus**, eris, n. *a league*; *a treaty*.
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain*; *a source*; *a spring*.
- Forem**, def. verb. § 154, 3; *I would or should be*: fore, to

*be about to be ; it would or will come to pass.*

Foris, adv. *abroad.*

Forma, æ, f. *a form ; shape ; figure ; beauty.*

Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*

Formido, inis, f. *fear ; dread ; terror.*

Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful ; timorous.*

Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty ; elegance ; from*

Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)(forma,) *beautiful ; handsome.*

Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*

Fortè, adv. (fors,) *accidentally ; by chance.*

Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold ; brave ; courageous.*

Fortiter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (fortis,) *bravely.*

Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness ; bravery.*

Fortūna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune ; chance.*

Forum, i, n. *the market-place ; the forum ; the court of justice.*

Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch ; a trench ; a moat.*

Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*

Foveo, fovère, fovi, fotum, a. *to keep warm ; to cherish.*

Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)

Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail ; perishable.*

Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty ; weakness.*

Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment ; a piece.*

Frango, frangère, fregi, fractum, a. *to break ; to break in pieces ; to weaken ; to destroy.*

Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*

Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent ; deceitful ; treacherous.*

Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent ; numerous.*

Fretum, i, n. *a strait ; a sea.*

Frico, fricāre, fricui, frictum & fricātum, a. *to rub.*

Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold ; from*

Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*

Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree ; a branch with leaves.*

Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor,) *fruit ; produce.*

Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn : fruges, um, pl. fruits ; the various kinds of corn.*

Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) *corn, wheat.*

Fruor, frui, frūitus & fructus, dep *to enjoy.*

Frustrā, adv. *in vain ; to no purpose.*

Frustrātus, a, um, part. from

Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate ; to deceive.*

Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub ; a bush*

Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

Fugax, ācis, adj. *swift; fleeting.*

Fugiens, tis, part. from

Fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly; to escape; to avoid; to flee; to flee from.*

Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to put to flight; to drive off; to chase.*

Fui, Fuēram, &c. See Sum.

Fulgeo, fulgere, fulsi, n. *to shine.*

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot.*

Fullo, ōnis, m. *a fuller.*

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) *thunder; a thunderbolt; lightning.*

Funāle, is, n. (funis,) *a torch.*

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation; utterly.*

Fundo, fundere, fudi, fusum, a. *to pour out: lacrymas, to shed tears: hostes, to scatter; to rout; to discomfit.*

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing; also, a farm; a field.*

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal; destructive.*

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office; to do; to execute: fato, to die.*

Funis, is, d. *a rope; a cable.*

Funus, ēris, n. *a funeral; funeral obsequies.*

Fur, furis, c. *a thief.*

Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork: Furculæ Caudinæ, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile in the country*

*of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.*

Furiōsus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious; mad.*

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general.*

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)

Futūrus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be; future.*

## G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz.*

Gaditānus, a, um, adj. of Gades or Cadiz: *fretum Gaditānum, the straits of Gibraltar.*

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic.*

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*

Gallīcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul; Gallic.*

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen.*

Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia; a Gaul; also, a cognomen of several Romans*

**Ganges**, *is*, *m.* the name of a large river in India.

**Garumna**, *æ*, *f.* the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.

**Gaudeo**, *gaudere*, *gavisus sum*, *n. pass.* § 142, 2; to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.

**Gaudium**, *i*, *n.* joy; gladness.

**Gavisus**, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*gaudeo*), rejoicing; having rejoiced.

**Geminus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* double: *gemi*ni filii, twin sons.

**Gemmatus**, *a*, *um*, *part.* adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.

**Gemmo**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* (*gemma*), to adorn with gems.

**Gener**, *ëri*, *m.* § 46; a son-in-law.

**Genëro**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* (*genus*), to beget; to produce.

**Generositas**, *ätis*, *f.* nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from

**Generösus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*), noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.

**Genitus**, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*gigno*), born; produced.

**Gens**, *tis*, *f.* a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.

**Genui**. See *Gigno*.

**Genus**, *ëris*, *n.* a race; a family; a sort or kind.

**Geometria**, *æ*, *f.* geometry.

**Gerens**, *tis*, *part.* (*gero*), bearing; conducting.

**Germanus**, *i*, *m.* a German; an inhabitant of Germany.

**Germania**, *æ*, *f.* Germany.

**Germanicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* German; of Germany.

**Gero**, *gerere*, *gessi*, *gestum*, *a.* to bear; to carry; to do: *res eas gessit*, performed such exploits: *odium*, to hate: *onus*, to bear a burden: *bellum*, to wage or carry on war: *res prospere gesta est*, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.

**Geryon**, *m.* a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.

**Gestans**, *tis*, *part.* from

**Gesto**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *freq.* (*gero*), to bear; to carry about.

**Gestus**, *a*, *um*, *part.* borne; performed: *res gestæ*, see *Res*.

**Getæ**, *ärum*, *m. pl.* a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.

**Gigas**, *antis*, *m.* a giant.

**Gigno**, *gignere*, *genui*, *genitum*, *a.* to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.

**Glaber**, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.* bald; bare; smooth.

**Glacialis**, *e*, *adj.* icy; freezing.

**Glacies**, *ëi*, *f.* ice.

**Gladiátor**, *öris*, *m.* (*gladius*), a gladiator.

**Gladiatorius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from

**Gladius**, *i*, *m.* a sword

Glans, dis, f. *mast*; *an acorn*.

Glisco, ère, n. *to increase*.

Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.

Glorior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to boast*.

Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus.*

Gracília, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.

Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.

Gradus, ùs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.

Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.

Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*;

• *Greek*:—subs. *a Greek*.

Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large*; *great*.

Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis.*

Grassor, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.

Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 194; *thanks*: agere grates, *to thank*.

Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *requital*; *gratitude*: habere, *to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiâ, *for the sake*.

Gratulâtus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*

Gratulor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*

Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *grateful*.

Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unwholesome*; *noxious*: gravis somnus, *sound sleep*.

Gravitas, âtis, f. *heaviness*; *gravity*; *weight*.

Graviter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *hardly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *severely*.

Gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.

Gregâtim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.

Gressus, ùs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.

Grex, gis, c. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.

Grus, gruia, c. *a crane*.

Gubernâtor, ôris, m. (gubernò,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.

Gyârus, i, f. *one of the Cyclades*.

Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.

Gymnosophistæ, ârum, m. *Gymnosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.

## H.

Habens, tis, part. *from*

Habeo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold* · *to esteem*

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.*
- Habito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (habeo,) *to dwell; to inhabit.*
- Habitūrus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, ūs, m. *habit; form; dress; attire; manner.*
- Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenus,) *hitherto; thus far.*
- Hadrianus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.*
- Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.*
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. *the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Alcyōne.*
- Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.*
- Hamilcar, āris, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Hannibal, ālis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.*
- Hanno, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Harmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.*
- Harpyiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.*
- Haruspex, icis, m. *a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.*
- Hasdrūbal, ālis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.*
- Hasta, æ, f. *a spear; a lance.*
- Haud, adv. *not.*
- Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, a. *to draw out; to drink; to swallow.*
- Haustus, a, um, part. *swallowed.*
- Haustus, ūs, m. *a draught.*
- Hebes, ētis, adj. *dull; obtuse; dim.*
- Hebesco, ēre, inc. (hebes,) *to become dull; to grow dim.*
- Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace.*
- Hecūba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
- Hedēra, æ, f. *ivy.*
- Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrène.*
- Helēna, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus.*
- Helicon, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
- Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.*
- Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.*
- Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōris, i, m. *the herb hellebore.*
- Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait be*



*tween Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*

Heraclea, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*

Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*

Herbidus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*

Hercules, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*

Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*

Heres, or Hæres, êdis, c. *an heir.*

Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thelesinus.*

Hero, ûs, (§ 69, E. 4,) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.*

Hesperus, i, m. *a son of Iapetus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*

Heu! int. *alas! ah!*

Hians, tis, part. (hio.)

Hiatus, ûs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*

Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*

Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*

Hic, adv. *here; in this place*

Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134 *this; he; she, &c.*

Hiempsal, âlis, m. *a king of Numidia.*

Hiems, êmis, f. *winter.*

Hiëro, ônis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*

Hierosolyma, æ, f. & Hierosolyma, ôrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*

Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*

Hinnio, ire, îvi, îtum, n. *to neigh.*

Hinnitus, ûs, m. *a neighing.*

Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*

Hio, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*

Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*

Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theæus.*

Hippomènes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*

Hippopotamus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*

Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*

Hispanus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*

Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*

Hodieque, *to this day; to this time.*

Hædus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*

Homêrus: m. *Homer, the most*

- ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, *inis*, c. a man; a person; one.
- Honestas, *âtis*, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from
- Honestus, *a, um*, adj. honorable; noble; from
- Honor & -*os, ôris*, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.
- Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably: parum honorifice, slightly; with little respect.
- Hora, *æ*, f. an hour.
- Horatius, *i*, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.
- Hortensius, *i*, m. the name of several Romans.
- Horridus, *a, um*, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.
- Hortatus, *ûs*, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from
- Hortor, *âri, âtus sum*, dep. to exhort.
- Hortus, *i*, m. a garden.
- Hospes, *itis*, c. a stranger; a guest.
- Hospitium, *i*, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.
- Hostia, *æ*, f. a victim.
- Hostilius, *i*, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.
- Hostis, *is*, c. an enemy.
- Huc, adv. *hith.r*: huc — illuc, *hither — thither*; now here — now there.
- Hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5,) of this sort or kind.
- Humanitas, *âtis*, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from
- Humânus, *a, um*, adj. (homo,) human.
- Humêrus, *i*, m. the shoulder.
- Humilis, *e*, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.
- Humor, *ôris*, m. moisture; pl. liquids; humors.
- Humus, *i*, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, I., R. 3.
- Hyæna, *æ*, f. the hyena.
- Hydrus, *i*, m. a water-snake.
- Hymnus, *i*, m. a hymn; a song of praise.
- Hyperboreus, *a, um*, adj. (ὑπὲρ βορρᾶς,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, *ôrum*, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.
- Hystrix, *icis*, f. a porcupine.

## I.

- Iapetus, the son of Cælus and Terra.
- Iberus, *i*, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

**Ibi**, adv. *there ; here ; then.*

**Ibidem**, adv. *in the same place.*

**Ibis**, idis, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*

**Icārus**, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*

**Icarius**, a, um, adj. *of Icārus ; Icarian.*

**Ichneumon**, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*

**Ichnūsa**, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἵχνος, a footstep ; a track.*

**Ico**, icēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike : fœdus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*

**Ictus**, a, um, part.

**Ictus**, ūs, m. *a blow ; a stroke.*

**Ida**, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*

**Idæus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida : mons Idæus, mount Ida.*

**Idem**, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6 ; *the same.*

**Idoneus**, a, um, adj. *fit ; suitable.*

**Igitur**, conj. *therefore.*

**Ignārus**, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*

**Ignavus**, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle ; inactive ; cowardly.*

**Ignis**, is, m. *fire ; flame.*

**Ignobilis**, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble ; mean ; unknown.*

**Ignōro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant ; not to know.*

**Ignōtus**, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*

**Ilium**, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*

**Ilatus**, a, um, part. (from infero,) *brought in ; inflicted upon ; inferred.*

**Ille**, a, ud, pro. § 134 ; *that ; he ; she ; it ; the former : pl. they ; those.*

**Illecēbra**, æ, f. *an allurement ; an enticement.*

**Illico**, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place ; immediately ; instantly.*

**Illuc**, adv. *thither : huc — illuc, now here — now there.*

**Illustris**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious ; famous ; celebrated.*

**Illustro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustrō,) *to enlighten ; to illustrate ; to render famous ; to celebrate ; to make renowned.*

**Illyria**, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*

**Imāgo**, inia, f. *an image ; a picture ; a figure ; a resemblance.*

**Imbecillis**, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak ; feeble.*

**Imber**, bris, m. *a shower ; a rain.*

**Imitatio**, ōnis, f. *imitation : ad imitationem, in imitation : from*

**Imitor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate ; to copy.*

**Immanis**, e, adj. *monstrous ; cruel ; huge ; enormous ; dreadful*

- Immensus**, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immeritus**, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Imminens**, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo**, ère, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus**, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis**, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immolo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*
- Immortalis**, e, adj. (in & mortâlis,) *immortal.*
- Immotus**, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*
- Immutatus**, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*
- Immuto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*
- Impatiens**, tis, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*
- Impeditus**, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*
- Impedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & pes,) *to impede; to disturb, to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*
- Impendo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*
- Impenetrabilis**, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*
- Impensè**, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*
- Imperator**, ôris, m. (impêro,) *a commander; a general.*
- Imperito**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (impêro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*
- Imperitus**, a, um, adj. (iôr, issimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*
- Imperium**, i, n. *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*
- Impêro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*
- Impertiens**, tis, part. *from*
- Impertio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*
- Impêtro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*
- Impetus**, ûs, m. (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*
- Impius**, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*
- Impleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to fill to accomplish; to perform.*

Implicitus, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*

Implico, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*

Implicor, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*

Implôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*

Impôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*

Importûnus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*

Impositus, a, um, part. (impôno.)

Improbatus, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*

Imprôbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probô,) *to disapprove; to reject.*

Imprôbus, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*

Imprûdens, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*

Impugnâtûrus, a, um, part. from Impugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*

Impûnè, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*

Imus, a, um, adj. (sup. of infêrus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*

In, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) *in dies, from day to day*: *in eo esse, to be on the point of*: *in sublime, aloft.*

Inânis, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*

Inaresco, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*

Incêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*

Incendo, dère, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*

Incensus, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*

Incertus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*

Inchoo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*

Incîdens, tis, part. from

Incîdo, -cidere, -cidi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*

Incipio, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*

Incîto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*

Inclûdo, dère, si, sum, a. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle to encompass.*

**Inclûsus**, a, um, part. (inclûdo.)  
**Inclÿtus**, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issîmus,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*  
**Incôla**, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*  
**Incôlo**, colêre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*  
**Incolûmia**, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*  
**Incompertus**, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*  
**Inconsiderâtè**, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*  
**Incredibilis**, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*  
**Incredibilîter**, adv. *incredibly.*  
**Incrementum**, i, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*  
**Incrêpo**, âre, ui, îtum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*  
**Incruentus**, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*  
**Incultè**, adv. (iûs, issîmè,) *rudely; plainly; from*  
**Incultus**, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*  
**Incumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*  
**Incurtio**, ônis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*

**Inde**, adv. *thence; from thence.*  
**Index**, icis, d. (indico,) *an index. a mark; a sign.*  
**India**, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*  
**Indico**, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*  
**Indictus**, a, um, part.  
**Indicus**, a, um, adj. *of India. Indian.*  
**Indigēna**, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*  
**Indôles**, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*  
**Indûco**, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*  
**Inductus**, a, um, part.  
**Induo**, -duere, -dui, -dûtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*  
**Indus**, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*  
**Industria**, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*  
**Indûtus**, a, um, part. (induo.)  
**Inedia**, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*  
**Ineo**, ire, ii, îtum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form.*  
**Inermis**, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenceless; unarmed.*  
**Inertia**, æ, f. (iners,) *laziness, sloth; idleness.*

- Infāmis**, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous*; *disgraceful*.
- Infans**, tis, c. *an infant*; *a child*.
- Infēri**, ōrum, m. pl.  
*the infernal regions*; *Hades*;  
*Orcus*; *the infernal gods*;  
*the shades*.
- Inferior**, us, adj. comp. *See* **Infērus**.
- Infēro**, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against*; *to bring upon*; *to inflict upon*: bellum, *to make war upon*.
- Infērus**, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low*; *humble*.
- Infesto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest*; *to disturb*; *to molest*; *to vex*; *to plague*; *to trouble*; *to annoy*; from
- Infestus**, a, um, adj. *hostile*: *inimical*.
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix*; *to fasten*; *to drive in*.
- Infinitus**, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite*; *unbounded*; *vast*; *immense*: infinitum argenti, *an immense quantity of silver*: infinita nobilitas, *a vast number*.
- Infirmus**, a, um, adj. *weak*; *infirm*.
- Infixus**, part. (infigo.)
- Inflammo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame*; *to excite*; *to stimulate*; *to animate*.
- Inflātus**, a, um, part. *blown upon*; *puffed up*.
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & figo,) *to inflict*.
- Inflo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon*.
- Infrendens**, tis, part. from
- Infrendeo**, ēre, ui, n. (in & frendeo,) *to gnash with the teeth*.
- Infringo**, -fringēre, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces*; *to disannul*; *to make void*.
- Infundo**, -fundere, -fūdi, -fūsum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in*: infunditur, *it empties*.
- Ingenium**, i, n. *the disposition*; *genius*; *talents*; *character*.
- Ingens**, tis, adj. *great*; *very great*.
- Ingenuus**, a, um, adj. *free-born*; *free*; *noble*; *ingenuous*.
- Ingredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in*; *to enter*; *to come in*; *to walk*; *to walk upon*; *to go*.
- Ingressus**, a, um, part.
- Ingruo**, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade*; *to assail*; *to pour down*, *to fall upon suddenly*.
- Inhæreo**, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in*: cogitationibus, *to be fixed or lost in thought*.
- Inhio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for*; *to desire*.
- Inimicus**, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical*; *hostile*.
- Inimicus**, i, m. *an enemy*

- Iniquè**, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly ; unequally.*
- Initium**, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement ; a beginning.*
- Initurus**, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin.*
- Injicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon.*
- Injuria**, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury ; an insult.*
- Innāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon.*
- Innitor**, -nitī, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon ; to rest upon.*
- Innocentia**, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence.*
- Innotesco**, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known ; to become known.*
- Innoxius**, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless.*
- Innumerabilis**, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) *innumerable.*
- Innumerus**, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable.*
- Inopia**, æ, f. (inops,) *want.*
- Inopus**, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born.*
- In- or im-** primis, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly ; especially.*
- Inquam**, or **Inquo**, def. *I say ;* § 183, 5.
- Inquinō**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute ; to stain ; to soil.*
- Inquiro**, -quirere, -quisivi, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire ; to investigate.*
- Insania**, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness.*
- Insanio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad.*
- Inscribo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe ; to write upon.*
- Inscriptus**, a, um, part.
- Insectum**, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect.*
- Insēquens**, tis, part. *succeeding ; subsequent ; following ;* from
- Insēquor**, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow.*
- Insidens**, tis, part. *from*
- Insideo**, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon.*
- Insidiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush ; ambuscade ; treachery ; deceit : per insidias, treacherously.*
- Insidians**, tis, part. *from*
- Insidior**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait ; to lie in ambush ; to deceive.*
- Insigne**, is, n. *a mark ; a token ; an ensign ;* from
- Insignis**, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished ; eminent.*
- Insisto**, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon ; to insist.*
- Insolabiliter**, adv. *inconsolably.*
- Insolens**, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *insolent ; haughty.*



- Insolenter**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instatûrus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institutum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institutus**, a, um, part. (instituto.)
- Iusto**, -stare, -stiti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insûbres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescere, -suëvi, -suëtum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insûla**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insûper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Intêger**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *whole; entire; unhurt; just.*
- Intêgo**, -tegere, -texi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integritas**, âtis, f. (intêger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligere, -lexi, -ectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among; inter se, mutually; occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intêrest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns; mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector**, ôris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intêrim**, adv. *in the mean time*

**Interfimo**, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*

**Interior**, us, adj. (sup. intīmus, § 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*

**Interiūs**, adv. *farther in the interior.*

**Interjectus**, a, um, part. *cast between: anno interjecto, a year having intervened; a year after.*

**Interjicio**, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*

**Internecio**, ōnis, f. (internēco,) *ruin; destruction: ad interneciōnem, with a general massacre.*

**Internodium**, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*

**Internus**, a, um, adj. *internal: mare internū, the Mediterranean sea.*

**Interpres**, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*

**Interregnum**, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*

**Interrōgo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*

**Intersum**, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present at.*

**Intervallum**, i, n. (inter & val-lum,) *an interval; a space; a distance.*

**Interveniens**, tis, part. from

**Intervenio**, venire, vēni, ventum,

n. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*

**Intexo**, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*

**Intīmus**, a, um, adj. sup. (comp. interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*

**Intra**, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*

**Intrepīdus**, a, um, adj. (in & trepīdus,) *fearless; intrepid.*

**Intro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*

**Introdūco**, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*

**Introitus**, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*

**Intuens**, tis, part. from

**Intueor**, ēri, itus sum, dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*

**Intus**, adv. *within.*

**Inusitātus**, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*

**Inūtilis**, e, adj. *useless.*

**Invādo**, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail; to fall upon.*

**Invenio**, -venīre, -vēni, -ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain: to invent; to discover.*

**Inventus**, a, um, part.

**Investigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & vestigo,) *to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover*

- Invicem**, adv. (in & vicia,) *mutually*; *in turn*: *se invicem occiderunt, slew one another.*
- Invictus**, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered*; *impenetrable*; *invulnerable.*
- Invidia**, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy*; *hated.*
- Invisus**, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated*; *hateful*; *obnoxious*: *plebi, unpopular.*
- Invitatus**, a, um, part. *invited*; *entertained*:—subs. *a guest.*
- Invito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to invite.*
- Invius**, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible*; *impassable*; *impenetrable.*
- Invoco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon*; *to invoke.*
- Iônes**, um, m. pl. *Ionians*; *the inhabitants of Ionia.*
- Ionia**, æ, f. *Ionia*; *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor.*
- Ionius**, a, um, adj. *of Ionia*; *Ionian*: *mare, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy.*
- Iphicrâtes**, is, m. *an Athenian general.*
- Iphigenia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana.*
- Iipse**, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself*; *she herself*; *itself*; or simply *he*; *she*; *it*: *et ipse, he also*; before a verb of the first or second person, *I*; *thou*: *ego ipse, I myself*; *tu ipse, thou thyself*, &c.
- Ira**, æ, f. *anger*; *rage.*
- Irascor**, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry.*
- Iratus**, a, um, adj. *angry.*
- Ire**. See Eo.
- Irreparabilia**, e, adj. *irreparable*; *irrecoverable.*
- Irretio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle*; *to insnare*
- Irretitus**, part. *entangled*; *caught*
- Irridens**, tis, part. from
- Irrideo**, dère, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride*; *to laugh at.*
- Irrigo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water*; *to bedew*; *to moisten.*
- Irrito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to irritate*; *to provoke*; *to incite.*
- Irruens**, tis, part. from
- Irruo**, uère, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush*; *to rush in, into, or upon*; *to attack.*
- Is**, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this*; *he*, *she*; *it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state*; *to be upon the point.*
- Issus**, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia.*
- Issicus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus.*
- Isocrâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator.*
- Iste**, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that*; *that*

*person or thing; he; she; it.*  
§ 207, R. 25.

Ister, tri, m. *the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.*

Isthmicus, a, um, adj. *Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.*

Isthmus, i, m. *an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.*

Ita, adv. *so; in such a manner; even so; thus.*

Italia, æ, f. *Italy.*

Italus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*

Itali, subs. *the Italians.*

Italicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy; Italian.*

Itaque, adv. *and so; therefore.*

Iter, itinēris, n. *a journey; a road; a march.*

Itērum, adv. *again; once more; a second time.*

Itāca, æ, f. *a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.*

Itēdem, adv. *in like manner; likewise; also.*

Itārus, a, um, part. (eo.)

Ivi. *See Eo.*

## J.

Jacens, tis, part. from

Jaceo, ēre, ui, n. *to lie; to be situated.*

Jacio, jacēre, jēci, jactum, a. *to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.*

Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (acio,) *to throw about; to toss; to agitate.*

Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) *cast; thrown.*

Jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hurl; to dart; to shoot.*

Jam, adv. *now; already; presently; even.*

Jamdūdum, adv. *long ago.*

Janicūlum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome.*

Jason, ōnis, m. *the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.*

Jejūnus, a, um, adj. *fasting; hungry.*

Jovis. *See Jupiter.*

Juba, æ, f. *the mane.*

Jubeo, jubēre, jussi, jussum, a. *to command; to bid; to order; to direct.*

Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) *sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.*

Judæa, æ, f. *Judæa.*

Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judæa:—subs. a Jew.*

Judex, icis, c. *a judge.*

Judicium, i, n. *a judgment; decision.*

Judico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.*

Jugērum, i, n. § 93, 1; *an acre of land.*

Jugum, i, n. *a yoke; a ridge o.*

*chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.*

Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*

Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*

Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)

Junior, adj. (comp. from juvénis,) *younger.*

Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*

Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : curruī, to put in ; to harness to.*

Juno, ōnia, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*

Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*

Jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome ; scolding ; brawling.*

Juro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to swear.*

Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitātis, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*

Jussi. *See Jubeo.*

Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)

Jussu, abl. m. § 94 ; *a command.*

Iustitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*

iustus, a, um, adj. *just ; ight ;*

*full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.*

Juvenca, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*

Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by Andrius.*

Juvénis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*

Juvénis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*

Juventus, ūtis, f. *youth.*

Juvo, juvāre, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*

Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :—adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

## L.

L., *an abbreviation of Lucius. § 328.*

Labor, & Labos, ōris, m. *labor ; toil.*

Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*

Laboriōsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*

Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with ; to be distressed.*

Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*

Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.*

Lacedæmon, ōnis, f. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*

Lacerātus, a, um, part. *from*

- Lacero**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lacessius**, a, um, part. from
- Lacesso**, ěre, ivi, itum, a. *to disturb; to trouble; to provoke; to stir up.*
- Lacrȳma**, æ, f. *a tear.*
- Lacus**, ūs, m. *a lake.*
- Lacōnicus**, a, um, adj. *Lacomic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian.*
- Lædo**, lædĕre, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*
- Lætātus**, a, um, part. (lætor.)
- Lætitia**, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*
- Lætor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted with.*
- Lætus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *glad; joyful; full of joy; fortunate; prosperous; fruitful; abundant.*
- Lævinus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*
- Lævor**, ōris, m. *smoothness.*
- Lagus**, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
- Lana**, æ, f. *wool.*
- Lanātus**, a, um, adj. *bearing wool; woolly.*
- Laniātus**, a, um, part. from
- Lanio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lapicidina**, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
- Lapideus**, a, um, adj. *stony; from*
- Lapis**, Idis, m. *a stone.*
- Lapsus**, a, um, part. (labor.)
- Laqueus**, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*
- Largitio**, ōnis, f. *a present.*
- Latè**, adv. (iūs, issĭmè,) *widely; extensively.*
- Latēbra**, æ, f. *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*
- Latens**, tis, part. from
- Lateo**, ěre, ui, n. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*
- Later**, ěris, m. *a brick.*
- Laterculus**, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*
- Latinus**, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
- Latinus**, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latini, subs. the Latins.*
- Latitūdo**, ĭnis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*
- Latium**, i, n. *Latium.*
- Latmus**, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*
- Latōna**, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
- Latro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to bark; to bark at.*
- Latro**, ōnis, m. *a robber.*
- Latrocinium**, i, n. *robbery; piracy.*
- Latūrus**, a, um, part. (fero.)
- Latus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *broad; wide.*
- Latus**, ěris, n. *a side.*
- Laudātus**, a, um, part. from

**Laudo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to praise ; to extol ; to commend.*

**Laurentia**, æ, f. *See Acca.*

**Laus**, dis, f. *praise ; glory ; honor ; fame ; repute ; estimation ; value.*

**Lautè**, adv. *sumptuously ; magnificently.*

**Lavinia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Ænéas.*

**Lavinium**, i, n. *a city in Italy, built by Ænéas.*

**Lavo**, lavāre & lavēre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. § 165 ; *to wash ; to bathe.*

**Læna**, æ, f. *a lioness.*

**Leander**, & **Leandrus**, dri, m. *a youth of Abÿdos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.*

**Lebes**, étis, m. *a kettle ; a caldron.*

**Lectus**, a, um, part. (lego,) *read ; chosen.*

**Leda**, æ, f. *the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helēna.*

**Legatio**, ōnis, f. (lego, āre,) *an embassy.*

**Legātus**, i, m. (lego, āre,) *a deputy ; a lieutenant ; an ambassador.*

**Legio**, ōnis, f. (lego, ēre,) *a legion ; ten cohorts of soldiers.*

**Legislātor**, ōris, m. (lex & fero,) *a legislator ; a lawgiver.*

**Lego**, legēre, legi, lectum, a. *to read ; to choose ; to collect.*

**Lemānus**, i, m. *the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon*

*the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.*

**Leo**, ōnis, m. *a lion.*

**Leonidas**, æ, m. *a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.*

**Leontinus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.*

**Lepidus**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan : M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.*

**Lepus**, ōris, m. *a hare.*

**Letālis**, e, adj. *fatal ; deadly ; from*

*Letum*, i, n. *death.*

**Levis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *light ; trivial ; inconsiderable ; smooth.*

**Levitas**, ātis, f. *lightness.*

**Levo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ease ; to relieve ; to lighten ; to alleviate.*

**Lex**, gis, f. *a law ; a condition.*

**Libens**, tis, part. (libet,) *willing.*

**Libenter**, adv. *willingly.*

**Libet**, or **Lubet**, libuit, imp. *it pleases.*

**Libenter**, adv. (libens,) *freely, willingly.*

**Liber**, libēra, libērum, adj. *free.*

**Liber**, libri, m. *the inner bark of a tree ; a book.*

**Liberaliter**, adv. (liberālis,) *liberally ; kindly.*

**Liberátus**, a, um, part. (libéro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*

**Libèrè**, adv. *freely; without restraint.*

**Libèri**, órum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*

**Libéro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*

**Libertas**, âtis, f. *liberty.*

**Libya**, æ, f. properly *Libya*, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.

**Licinius**, i, m. *a name common among the Romans.*

**Licet**, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*

**Licèt**, conj. *although.*

**Lienôsus**, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*

**Ligneus**, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*

**Lignum**, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*

**Ligo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to bind.*

**Liguria**, æ, f. *Liguria*, a country in the west of Italy.

**Ligus**, ūris, m. *a Ligurian.*

**Ligusticus**, a, um, adj. *Ligurian: mare, the gulf of Genôa.*

**Lilybæum**, i, n. *a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.*

**Limpidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*

**Limus**, i, m. *mud; clay.*

**Lingua**, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*

**Linum**, i, n. *flax; linen.*

**Liquidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *liquid; clear; pure limpid.*

**Lis**, litis, f. *a strife; a contention; a controversy.*

**Littëra**, or **Litëra**, æ, f. *a letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*

**Litterarius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*

**Littus**, or **Litus**, ōris, n. *the shore.*

**Loco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*

**Locus**, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*

**Locusta**, æ, f. *a locust.*

**Longè**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*

**Longinquus**, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*

**Longitúdo**, inis, f. *length; from*

**Longus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *long*, applied both to time and space; *lasting.*

**Locûtus**, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*

**Locutûrus**, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*

**Loquor**, loqui, locûtus sum, dep. *to speak.*

**Lorica**, æ, f. *a coat of mail, corselet; breast-plate; cuirass*

**Lorum**, i, n. *a thong*



Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)  
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimè.) See Libenter.  
 Lubet. See Libet.  
 Lubido, or Libido, inis, f. *lust; desire.*  
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*  
 Luceo, lucere, luxi, n. *to shine.*  
 Lucius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*  
 Lucretia, æ, f. *a Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus.*  
 Lucretius, i, m. *the father of Lucretia.*  
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) *mourning; sorrow.*  
 Lucullus, i, m. *a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents.*  
 Lucus, i, m. *a grove.*  
 Ludo, ludere, lusi, lusum, a. *to play; to be in sport; to deceive.*  
 Ludus, i, m. *a game; a play; a place of exercise; a school: gladiatorius, a school for gladiators.*  
 Lugeo, lugere, luxi, n. *to mourn; to lament.*  
 Lumen, inis, n. (luceo,) *light; an eye.*  
 Luna, æ, f. *the moon.*  
 Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf.*  
 Lupus, i, m. *a wolf.*  
 Luscinia, æ, f. *a nightingale.*  
 Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispania, now Portugal.*  
 Lustrum, are, avi, atum, a. *to puri-*

*fy; to appease; to expiate: exercitum, to review; to muster.*  
 Lustrum, i, n. *the lair of wild beasts; a den.*  
 Lusus, ūs, m. *a game; a play: per lusum, in sport; sportively.*  
 Lutatius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe: C. Lutatius Catulus, a Roman consul in the first Punic war.*  
 Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now Paris.*  
 Lutum, i, n. *clay.*  
 Lux, lucis, f. *light.*  
 Luxuria, æ, f. *luxury; excess; voluptuousness.*  
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian; of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.*  
 Lycomèdes, is, m. *a king of Scyros.*  
 Lycurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law-giver.*  
 Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor.*  
 Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Lacedæmonian general.*  
 Lysimachus, i, m. *one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace.*

## M.

M., *an abbreviation of Marcus.*  
 § 328.  
 Macèdo, ònis, m. *a Macedonian.*

- Macedonia**, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.*
- Macedonicus**, a, um, adj. *of Macedonia; Macedonian; also, an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.*
- Macies**, êi, f. *leanness; decay.*
- Macrobii**, òrum, m. pl. *a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.*
- Mactatus**, a, um, part. from
- Macto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to sacrifice; to slay.*
- Macûla**, æ, f. *a spot; a stain.*
- Madeo**, ère, ui, n. *to be moist; to be wet.*
- Mænâdes**, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus; bacchantes; bacchanals.*
- Mæôtis**, îdis, adj. *Mæotian: palus Mæôtis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*
- Magis**, adv. (sup. maxîmè, § 194,) *more; rather; better.*
- Magister**, tri, m. *a teacher; a master: magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.*
- Magistratus**, ûs, m. *a magistracy; a civil office; a magistrate.*
- Magnesia**, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*
- Magnificè**, adv. (entîus, entîssîmè,) (magnîfîcus,) *magnificently; splendidly.*
- Magnificentia**, æ, f. *magnificence, splendor; grandeur; from*
- Magnificus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entîssîmus,) (magnus & facio,) *magnificent; splendid.*
- Magnitudo**, inis, f. (magnus,) *greatness; magnitude; size.*
- Magnopère**, adv. (magnus & opus,) *greatly; very; earnestly.*
- Magnus**, a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maxîmus,) *great; large.*
- Major**, comp. (magnus,) *greater; the elder.*
- Majores**, um, m. pl. *forefathers; ancestors.*
- Malè**, adv. (pejûs, pessîmè,) (malus,) *badly; ill; hurtfully.*
- Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malè & dico,) *to revile; to rail at; to abuse; to reproach.*
- Maledicus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entîssîmus,) *reviling; railing; scurrilous; abusive.*
- Malefîcus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entîssîmus,) (malè & facio,) *wicked; hurtful; mischievous; injurious:—subs. an evil-doer.*
- Malo**, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3 *to prefer; to be more willing to wish rather.*
- Malum**, i, n. *an apple.*

- Malum**, i, n. (malus,) *evil ; misfortune ; calamity ; sufferings ; evil deeds.*
- Malus**, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessimus, § 125, 5,) *bad ; wicked : mali, bad men.*
- Mancinus**, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians.*
- Mando**, mandēre, mandi, mansum, a. *to chew ; to eat.*
- Mando**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to command ; to intrust ; to commit ; to bid ; to enjoin : mandāre inarmoribus, to engrave upon marble.*
- Mane**, ind. n. *the morning*, § 94 :—adv. *early in the morning.*
- Maneo**, ēre, si, sum, n. *to remain ; to continue.*
- Manes**, ium, m. pl. *the dead ; the manes ; ghosts or shades of the dead.*
- Manlius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Mano**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to flow.*
- Mansuefacio**, -facēre, -fēci, -factum, a. (mansues & facio,) *to tame ; to make tame.*
- Mansuefio**, -fiēri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame.*
- Mansuefactus**, a, um, part.
- Mantineā**, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Manubiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *booty ; spoils ; plunder.*
- Manumissus**, a, um, part. from
- Manumitto**, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. ('manus & mitto,) *to set free, at liberty ; to free ; to manumit.*
- Manus**, ūs, f. *a hand ; the trunk of an elephant ; a band or body of soldiers.*
- Mapāle**, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians.*
- Marcellus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men.*
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman name and cognōmen or surname.*
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman prænōmen.*
- Mare**, is, n. *the sea.*
- Margarita**, æ, f. *a pearl.*
- Mariandyni**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia.*
- Marinus**, a, um, adj. (mare,) *marine ; pertaining to the sea aqua marina, sea-water.*
- Maritimus**, a, um, adj. *maritime, on the sea-coast : copiæ, naval forces.*
- Maritus**, i, m. *a husband.*
- Marius**, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul.*
- Marmor**, ōris, n. *marble.*
- Mars**, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war.*
- Marsi**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Tīcinus.*
- Marsyas**, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician ; also, a brother of Antigōnus, the king of Macedonia.*

**Massa**, æ, f. *a mass; a lump.*

**Massicus**, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine: vinum, Massic wine.*

**Massilia**, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*

**Mater**, tris, f. *a mother; a matron.*

**Materia**, æ, f. *a material; matter; stuff; timber.*

**Matrimonium**, i, n. *matrimony; marriage.*

**Matrōna**, æ, f. *a matron; a married woman.*

**Matrōna**, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*

**Maturesco**, maturescēre, maturui, inc. *to ripen; to grow ripe; from*

**Matūrus**, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issīmus,) *ripe; mature; perfect.*

**Mauritania**, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*

**Mausōlus**, i, m. *a king of Caria.*

**Maxilla**, æ, f. *a jaw; a jawbone.*

**Maximè**, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all; especially; greatly.*

**Maxīmus**, i, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maxīmus, a distinguished Roman general.*

**Maximus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest; eldest: maximus natu. See Natu.*

**Mecum**, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*

**Medeor**, ēri, dep. § 170; *to cure; to heal.*

**Medicina**, æ, f. *medicine.*

**Medico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.*

**Medīcus**, i, m. *a physician.*

**Meditātus**, a, um, part. *designed; practised; from*

**Medītor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate; to reflect; to practise.*

**Medius**, a, um, adj. *middle; the midst, § 205, R. 17: medium, the middle.*

**Mediomatrici**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*

**Medusa**, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*

**Megāra**, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*

**Megarenses**, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians; the inhabitants of Megara.*

**Megāris**, idis, f. *a small country of Greece.*

**Megasthēnes**, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*

**Mehercūè**, adv. *by Hercules truly certainly.*

**Mel**, lis, n. *honey.*

- Meleāgrus** & -āger, gri, m. *a king of Calydonia.*
- Melior**, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) *better.*
- Meliūs**, adv. (comp. of benē,) *better.*
- Membrāna**, æ, f. *a thin skin ; a membrane ; parchment.*
- Membrum**, i, n. *a limb ; a member.*
- Memīni**, def. pret. § 183 ; *I remember ; I relate.*
- Memor**, ōris, adj. *mindful.*
- Memorābilis**, e, adj. *memorable ; remarkable ; worthy of being mentioned.*
- Memoria**, æ, f. *memory.*
- Memōro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to remember ; to say ; to mention.*
- Memphis**, is, f. *a large city of Egypt.*
- Mendacium**, i, n. *a falsehood ; from*
- Mendax**, ācis, adj. *false ; lying.*
- Menelāus**, i, m. *a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.*
- Menenius**, i, m. (Agrippa,) *a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.*
- Mens**, tis, f. *the mind ; the will ; the understanding.*
- Mensis**, is, m. *a month.*
- Mentio**, ōnis, f. (memīni,) *mention or a speaking of.*
- Mentior**, iri, itus sum, dep. *to lie ; to assert falsely ; to feign ; to deceive.*
- Mercātor**, ōris, m. (mercor,) *a merchant ; a trader.*
- Mercatūra**, æ, f. § 102, 7 ; *merchandise ; trade.*
- Mercātus**, ūs, m. *a market ; a mart ; a fair ; an emporium, a sale.*
- Merces**, ēdis, f. (mereo,) *wages, a reward ; a price.*
- Mercurius**, i, m. *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.*
- Mereo**, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to deserve ; to gain ; to acquire.*
- Mercor**, ēri, itus sum, dep. *to deserve ; to earn.*
- Mergo**, mergēre, mersi, mersum, a. *to sink ; to dip under.*
- Meridiānus**, a, um, adj. *southern ; south ; at noon-day ; from*
- Meridies**, iei, m. (medius & dies,) *noon ; mid-day ; south.*
- Meritō**, adv. *with reason ; with good reason ; deservedly.*
- Meritum**, i, n. (mereo,) *merit ; desert.*
- Mersi**. See Mergo.
- Mersus**, a, um, part. (mergo.)
- Merula**, æ, f. *a blackbird.*
- Merx**, cis, f. *merchandise.*
- Messis**, is, f. (meto,) *the harvest.*
- Meta**, æ, f. *a goal ; a limit.*
- Metagonium**, i, n. *a promontory in the northern part of Africa.*
- Metallum**, i, n. *metal ; a mine*

**Metanira**, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*

**Metellus**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*

**Metior, metiri, mensus sum, dep.** *to measure.*

**Metius**, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*

**Meto, metēre, messui, messum,** a. *to reap; to mow.*

**Metuo, metuēre, metui,** a. *to fear; from*

**Metus**, ūs, m. *fear.*

**Meus**, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*

**Micipsa**, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*

**Mico, āre, ui,** n. *to shine.*

**Midas**, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*

**Migro, āre, āvi, ātum,** n. *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*

**Mihi.** See Ego.

**Miles, itis,** c. *a soldier; the soldiery.*

**Milētus**, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*

**Militia**, æ, f. (miles,) *war; military service.*

**Milito, āre, āvi, ātum,** n. *to serve in war.*

**Mille**, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. l. d. § 118, 6.*

**Milliarium**, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet:*

*ad quintum milliarium urbis, within five miles of the city.*

**Miltiādes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*

**Milvius**, i. m. *a kite.*

**Minæ, ārum,** f. pl. § 96; *threats.*

**Minātus**, a, um, part. (minor.)

**Minerva**, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*

**Minimē**, adv. (sup. of parum,) *least; at least; not at all.*

**Minimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*

**Ministerium**, i, n (minister,) *service; labor.*

**Minium**, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*

**Minor, āri, ātus sum, dep.** *to threaten; to menace.*

**Minor, ōris,** adj. (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*

**Minos, ōis,** m. *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*

**Minuo, minuēre, minui, minūtum,** a. *to diminish.*

**Minus**, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less: quod minus or quominus, that—not.*

**Miraculum**, i, n. (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*

**Mirabilis**, e, adj. *wonderful; astonishing.*

**Mirātus**, a, um, part. (miror,) *wondering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully ; remarkably.*
- Mirror**, àri, àtus sum, dep. *to wonder at ; to admire ; from*
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful ; surprising.*
- Misceo**, miscère, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle ; to mix.*
- Miser**, èra, èrum, adj. *miserable ; unhappy ; wretched ; sad.*
- Miseràtus**, a, um, part. (misèror.)
- Misereor**, miserèri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion ; to pity.*
- Misèret**, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. *it pitieth : me misèret, I pity.*
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (misericors,) *pity ; compassion.*
- Misèror**, àri, àtus sum, dep. *to pity.*
- Misi**. See Mitto.
- Mistus**, & Mixtus, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridàtes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus.*
- Mithridatìcus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates ; Mithridatic.*
- Mitis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *mild ; meek ; kind ; humane.*
- Mitto**, mittère, misi, missum, a. *to send ; to throw ; to bring forth ; to produce ; to afford : mittère se in aquam, to plunge into the water.*
- Mixtus**. See Mistus.
- Modìcus**, a, um, adj. *moderate ; of moderate size ; small.*
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure ; a half bushel.*
- Modò**, adv. *now ; only ; but : modò — modò, sometimes — sometimes : — conj. (for si modò or dummòdo,) provided that ; if only.*
- Modus**, ì, m. *a measure ; a manner ; a way ; degree ; limit ; moderation.*
- Mænia**, um, n. pl. *the walls of a city.*
- Mænus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine.*
- Mærens**, tis, part. from
- Mæreo**, mærerè, neut. pass. *to be sad ; to mourn.*
- Mæris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt.*
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass ; a bulk ; a burden ; a weight ; a pile.*
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *irksome ; severe ; troublesome ; oppressive ; unwelcome.*
- Mollìo**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to soften ; to moderate ; from*
- Mollis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *soft ; tender.*
- Molossi**, òrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus.*
- Momordi**. See Mordeo.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ère, ui, itum, a. *to advise ; to remind ; to warn ; to admonish*

**Monimentum** or -umentum, i, n.

§ 102, 4; *a monument; a memorial; a record.*

**Mons**, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*

**Monstro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to show; to point out.*

**Mora**, æ, f. *delay.*

**Morbus**, i, m. *a disease.*

**Mordax**, âcia, adj. *biting; sharp; snappish; from*

**Mordeo**, mordere, momordi, morsum, a. *to bite.*

**Mores**. See **Mos**.

**Moriens**, tis, part. from

**Morior**, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; *to die.*

**Moror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.*

**Morôsus**, a, um, adj. *morose; peevish; fretful; cross.*

**Mors**, tis, f. *death.*

**Morsus**, ûs, m. *a bite; biting.*

**Mortâlis**, e, adj. *mortal.*

**Mortuus**, a, um, part. (mori-or.) *dead.*

**Mos**, moris, m. *a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*

**Mossÿni**, ôrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*

**Motus**, ûs, m. *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*

**Motus**, a, um, part. from

**Movco**, movere, movi, motum, a. *to move; to stir; to excite*

**Mox**, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*

**Mucius**, i, m. (Scævola,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*

**Muliëbris**, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*

**Mulier**, ëris, f. *a woman.*

**Multitudo**, inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*

**Multo** or -cto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*

**Multò**, & **Multum**, adv. *much; by far.*

**Multus**, a, um, adj. *much; many.*

**Mummius**, i, m. *a Roman general.*

**Mundus**, i, m. *the world; the universe.*

**Munendus**, a, um, part. from

**Munio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*

**Munus**, ëris, n. *an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.*

**Murâlis**, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corôna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*

**Murus**, i, m. *a wall; a wall of a town.*

**Mus**, muris, m. *a mouse*



Musa, æ, f. *a muse ; a song.*

Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*

Musculus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*

Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) *music ; the art of music.*

Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*

Muto, are, avi, atum, a. *to change ; to transform.*

Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*

Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Miletus.*

Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian ; an inhabitant of Myndus.*

Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*

Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Ægean sea on the west.*

## N.

Nabis, idis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*

Næ, adv. *verily ; truly.*

Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) *having found.*

Nam, conj. § 198, 5 ; *for ; but.*

Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. *to get ; to find ; to meet with.*

Narbonensis, e, adj. *Narbonensis Gallia, one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name*

*from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.*

Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*

Narro, are, avi, atum, a. *to relate ; to tell ; to say.*

Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. *to be born ; to grow ; to be produced.*

Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*

Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*

Natalis, e, adj. *natal : dies natalis, a birth-day.*

Natans, tis, part. from

Nato, are, avi, atum, freq. (no,) *to swim ; to float.*

Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth : natu minor, the younger : minimus, the youngest : major, the elder : maximus, the oldest.* § 126, 4.

Natura, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature ; creation ; power.*

Naturalis, e, adj. *natural.*

Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born : octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*

Natus, i, m. *a son.*

Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*

Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*

Navalis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval ; belonging to ships.*

Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*

Navigatio, onis, f. (navigo,) *navigation.*

Navigium, i, n. *a ship ; a vessel.*

Navigo, are, avi, atum, a. (navis & ago,) *to navigate ; to sail*

- navigâtur, imp. *navigation is carried on; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest; lest that; that — not: ne quidem, not even.* § 279, 3.
- Ne, conj. enclitic: in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation; in *indirect* questions, *whether*: in a *second* question, *or.* § 265, R. 2.
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not; but not; neither; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary:—subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, âtis, f. *necessity; duty.*
- Neco, âre, âvi or ui, âtum, a. *to kill; to destroy; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Negligo, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect; not to care for; to disregard.*
- Nego, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deny; to refuse; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business; labor; pains; difficulty: facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one; no man.*
- Nemus, ôris, n. *a forest; a grove.*
- Nepos, ôtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptûnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequâquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither nor; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot. I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138; *lest any one; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, Idias, f. *a Nereid; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of; not to know; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two; neither.*
- Nicomêdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihîlum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing: nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great. excessive; immoderate.*
- Nimiùm, & Nimiò, adv. *too much.*

Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*  
 Niöbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion,*  
*king of Thebes.*

Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless ; ex-*  
*cept ; if not.*

Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megäris,*  
*and the father of Sylla.*

Nitüdus, a, um, adj. (niteo,)   
*shining ; bright ; clear.*

Nitor, öris, m. (niteo,) *splendor ;*  
*gloss ; brilliancy.*

Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum,  
 dep. *to strive.*

Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*

No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to*  
*swim.*

Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,)   
*noble ; celebrated ; famous ;*  
*of high rank.*

Nobilitas, ätis, f. *nobility ; the*  
*nobility ; the nobles ; a noble*  
*spirit ; nobleness.*

Nobilito, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to en-*  
*noble ; to make famous.*

Noceo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to hurt ;*  
*to injure ; to harm.*

Noctu, abl. sing. *by night ; in*  
*the night time.* § 94.

Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly ;*  
*nocturnal.*

Nodus, i, m. *a knot ; a tumor.*

Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campa-*  
*nia.*

Nolo, nölle, nolui, irr. n. (non &  
 volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwill-*  
*ing : the imperative of nolo,*  
*with an infinitive, is translat-*  
*ed by not, and the infinitive,*

*by an imperative ; as, esse*  
*noli, be not.*

Nomädes, um, m. pl. *a name*  
*given to those tribes who wan-*  
*der from place to place, with*  
*their flocks and herds, having*  
*no fixed residence.*

Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*

Non, adv. *not.*

Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj.  
*the ninetieth.*

Nonne, adv. (instead of num  
 non,) *not ? (in a question.)*

Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*

Nonnisi, adv. *only ; not ; except.*

Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*

Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*

Nos. *See Ego.*

Nosco, noscère, novi, notum, a.  
 § 183, 3, N. ; *to know ; to un-*  
*derstand ; to learn.*

Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.

Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*

Notans, tis, part. from

Noto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to mark ;*  
*to observe ; to stigmatize.*

Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,)   
*known.*

Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*

Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not  
 used ; sup. issimus,) *new ;*  
*recent ; fresh.*

Nox, noctis, f. *night : de nocte,*  
*by night.*

Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful ; in-*  
*jurious.*

Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*

Nubo, nubère, nupsi & nupts

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover; to veil; to marry; to be married; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudatus, a, um, part. *laid open; stripped; deprived; from*
- Nudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to make naked; to lay open; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. luis, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) *no; no one.*
- Num, adv.: *in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted; in indirect questions, it signifies whether.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
- Numantini, òrum, m. pl. *Nu-  
mantines; the people of Nu-  
mantia.*
- Numen, Inia, n. (nuo,) *a deity; a god.*
- Numéro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to count; to number; to reckon; from*
- Numérus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numidæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Nu-  
midians.*
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
- Numitor, òris, m. *the father of  
Rhea Silvia, and grandfather  
of Romulus and Remus.*
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now: nunc etiam,  
even now; still.*
- Nuncûpo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to  
name.*
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
- Nuntiatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Nuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce; to tell.*
- Nuptiæ, ârum, f. pl. *nuptials; marriage; a wedding.*
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere; in no place.*
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be  
nourished.*
- Nutrio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to nour-  
ish.*
- Nutritus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph; a god-  
dess presiding over fountains,  
groves, or rivers, &c*

## O.

- O! int. *O! ah!*
- Ob, prep. *for; on account of; before.*
- Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dormivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to fall asleep; to sleep.*
- Obduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw over; to cover over.*
- Obductus, a, um, part. *spread over; covered over.*
- Obedio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ob & audio,) *to obey; to comply with; to be subject to.*
- Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to ; to discharge ; to execute ; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander ; to wander about.*
- Obîtus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, ère, ui, îtum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before ; to be opposite.*
- Oobjectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way ; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before ; to throw to ; to give ; to object ; to expose.*
- Obligo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind ; to oblige ; to obligate.*
- Obliquè, adv. *indirectly ; obliquely ; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique ; indirect ; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting ; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious ; subject ; exposed to ; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruere, -rui, -rûtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm ; to cover ; to bury.*
- Obrûtus, a, um, part. *buried ; covered ; overwhelmed.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscûrus,) *to obscure ; to darken.*
- Obsécro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech ; to conjure.*
- Obséquor, -sēqui, -secûtus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow ; to serve.*
- Observeo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe ; to watch.*
- Obses, îdis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged ; from*
- Obsideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege ; to invest ; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ônis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege ; obsidional : corôna, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstetrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestâtus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure ; to beseech ; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold ; to retain ; to obtain : obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtulit. *See Offéro.*
- Obviâm, adv. *in the way ; meeting ; to meet : fio or eo obviâm, I meet ; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ônis, f. *an occasion ; a good opportunity.*
- Occâsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies ; the descent ; evening ; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west ; the setting sun ; evening.*

**Occidentālis**, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.

**Occido**, occidēre, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cædo,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.

**Occido**, occidēre, occidi, occāsum, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.

**Occisūrus**, a, um, part. (occido.)

**Occisus**, a, um, part. (occido.)

**Occæcātus**, a, um, part. from

**Occæco**, ære, ævi, ætum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.

**Occulto**, ære, ævi, ætum, freq. (occulto,) *to conceal*; *to hide*.

**Occultor**, æri, ætus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.

**Occūpo**, ære, ævi, ætum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.

**Occurro**, -currēre, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.

**Oceānus**, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.

**Octaviānus**, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.

**Octāvus**, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth*.

**Octingenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.

**Octo**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.

**Octoginta**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.

**Ocūlus**, i, m. *an eye*.

**Odi**, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1; *to hate*; *to detest*.

**Odium**, i, n. *hatred*.

**Odor**, ōris, m. *a smell*: pl. *odōres, odors*; *perfumes*.

**Odōror**, æri, ætus sum, dep. *to smell*.

**Æneus**, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejanira*.

**Ænomāus**, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.

**Æta**, æ, m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris*.

**Offero**, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 7,) *to offer*; *to present*.

**Officina**, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.

**Officio**, -ficēre, -fēcī, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.

**Officium**, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.

**Olea**, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.

**Oleum**, i, n. *oil*.

**Olim**, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.

**Olor**, ōris, m. *a swan*.

**Olus**, ēris, n. *herbs*; *potherbs*.

**Olympia**, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnēsus, upon the Alpheus*.

**Olympicus**, a, um, adj. *Olympic*, *pertaining to Olympia*.

**Olympius**, a, um, adj. *Olympian*.

*pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*

Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*

Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*

Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*

Onus, ëris, n. *a burden; a load.*

Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*

Opëra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opëram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*

Opëror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*

Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior.) *rich; fruitful; fat; daintily.*

Oportet, ère, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*

Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*

Oppôno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*

Opportunus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*

Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*

Opprîmo, -primëre, pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to op-*

*press; to overpower; to subdue.*

Oppugnâtus, a, um, part. from Oppugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*

(Ops, nom., not in use, § 94,) opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opea, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*

Optimè, adv. (sup. of benè,) *very well; excellently; best.*

Optimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*

Optio, ònis, f. *a choice; an option; from*

Opto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to desire.*

Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*

Opus, ëris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*

Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*

Ora, pl. See Os.

Oraculum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*

Orans, tis, part. (oro.)

Oratio, ònis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*

Orâtor, ôris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*

Orbâtus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be reaved or deprived of.*

Orbelus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*

Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- orbem jacere, *to lie round in a circle*: orbis, or orbis terrarum, *the world*.
- Orbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deprive*; *to bereave of*.
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world*; *the infernal regions*.
- Ordinô, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to order*; *to ordain*; *to arrange*.
- Ordo, inis, m. *order*; *arrangement*; *a row*: ordinēs remorum, *banks of oars*.
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east*; *the morning*.
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern*.
- Origo, inis, f. *source*; *origin*: originem ducere, *to derive one's origin*; *from*.
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise*; *to begin*; *to appear*.
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament*.
- Ornatus, ūs, m. *an ornament*; *from*.
- Orno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to adorn*; *to deck*.
- Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to beg*; *to entreat*.
- Orôdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus*.
- Orpheus, eī & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace*.
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen*; *risen*; *born*; *begun*.
- Ortus, ūs, m. *a rising*; *east*.
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth*; *the face*.
- Oss, ossis, n. *a bone*.
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly*.
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show*; *to point out*; *to exhibit*.
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber*; *from*.
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river*.
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, ōrum, n. *an oyster*.
- Otium, i, n. *leisure*; *quiet*; *ease*, *idleness*.
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloeus*.
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep*.
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg*.

## P.

- P., *an abbreviation of Publius*.
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food*; *fodder*.
- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact*; *to form a treaty*; *to bargain*; *to agree*.
- Pactolus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands*.
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) *an agreement*; *a contract*: quo pacto, *in what manner how*.
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor)



- Padus**, *i*, *m*. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne**, or **Pene**, *adv.* *almost; nearly.*
- Palea**, *æ*, *f.* *chaff.*
- Palma**, *æ*, *f.* *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpēbra**, *æ*, *f.* *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus**, *ûdis*, *f.* *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster**, *palustris*, *palustre*, *adj.* *marshy.*
- Pan**, **Panis**, *m*. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando**, *pandēre*, *pansum* & *passum*, *a.* *to open; to expand; to spread out.*
- Panionium**, *i*, *n.* *a sacred place near mount Mycæle in Ionia.*
- Panis**, *is*, *m*. *bread.*
- Panthēra**, *æ*, *f.* *a panther.*
- Papirius**, *i*, *m.* *the name of several Romans.*
- Papyrus**, *d. g.* & *Papȳrum*, *i*, *n.* *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parātus**, *a, um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*ior, issimus*,) (*paro*,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ**, *ârum*, *f. pl.* *the Fates.*
- Parco**, *parcēre*, *peperci* or *parsi*, *to spare.*
- Pardus**, *i*, *m.* *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parens**, *tis*, *c.* (*pario*,) *a parent;*
- father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo**, *ère*, *ui*, *n.* *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries**, *ëtis*, *m.* *a wall.*
- Pario**, *parēre*, *pepēri*, *partum*, *a.* *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris**, *Idis* or *Idos*, *m.* *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter**, *adv.* *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus**, *i*, *m.* *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro**, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *a.* *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parâre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus**, *i*, *m.* *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Para**, *tis*, *f.* *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrâque parte, on each side: magnâ ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia**, *æ*, *f.* (*pasco*,) *frugality.*
- Parthus**, *i*, *m.* *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

Particula, æ, f. dim. (pars,) <i>a particle ; a small part.</i>	<i>to disclose ; to discover . to detect.</i>
Partiendus, a, um, part. (partior.)	Patefio, fieri, factus sum, .rr.
Partim, adv. (pars,) <i>partly ; in part.</i>	§ 180, N. ; <i>to be laid open . or discovered.</i>
Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,) <i>to divide ; to share.</i>	Patefactus, a, um, part. <i>opened ; discovered.</i>
Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)	Patens, tis, part. & adj. <i>lying open ; open ; clear ; from</i>
Partus, ūs, m. <i>a birth ; offspring.</i>	Pateo, ēre, ui, n. <i>to be open ; to stand open ; to extend.</i>
Parum, adv. (minūs, minimē, § 174,) <i>little ; too little.</i>	Pater, tris, m. <i>a father : patres, fathers ; senators : paterfamilias, patrisfamilias, § 91 ; the master of a family ; a housekeeper.</i>
Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. <i>small ; very small ; from</i>	Paternus, a, um, adj. <i>paternal.</i>
Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, minimus, § 125, 5,) <i>small or little ; less ; the least.</i>	Patientia, æ, f. <i>patience ; hardiness ; from</i>
Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, a. <i>to feed.</i>	Pator, pati, passus sum, dep. <i>to suffer ; to endure ; to let ; to allow.</i>
Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep. <i>to feed ; to graze ; to feed upon.</i>	Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) <i>one's native country ; one's birthplace.</i>
Passer, ēris, m. <i>a sparrow.</i>	Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) <i>patrimony ; inheritance.</i>
Passim, adv. <i>here and there ; every where ; in every direction.</i>	Patrocinium, i, n. <i>patronage ; from</i>
Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)	Patrōnus, i, m. (pater,) <i>a patron ; protector.</i>
Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) <i>having suffered.</i>	Patruelis, is, c. <i>a cousin (by the father's side.)</i>
Passus, a, um, part. (pando,) <i>stretched out ; hung up ; dried: uva passa, a raisin.</i>	Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. <i>few ; a few.</i>
Passus, ūs, m. <i>a pace ; a measure of 5 feet : mille passuum, a mile or 5000 feet.</i>	Paulatim, adv. <i>gradually ; little by little.</i>
Pastor ōris, m. (pasco,) <i>a shepherd.</i>	Paulò, or Paullò, adv. <i>a little.</i>
Patefacio, facere, feci, factum, a. (pateo & facio,) <i>to open ;</i>	Paululum, adv. <i>a little.</i>
	Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. <i>a cog-</i>

nōmen or surname in the <i>Æmilian tribe.</i>	Pellis, is, f. <i>the skin.</i>
Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rīmus), <i>poor.</i>	Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a. <i>to drive away; to banish; to</i> <i>expel; to dispossess; to beat.</i>
Pauperies, ēi, f. <i>poverty.</i>	Peloponnēsus, i, f. <i>a peninsula</i> <i>of Greece, now called the</i> <i>Morea.</i>
Paupertas, ātis, f. <i>poverty; in-</i> <i>digence.</i>	Pelusium, i, n. <i>a town of Egypt.</i>
Paveo, pavēre, pavi, n. <i>to fear;</i> <i>to be afraid.</i>	Pendens, tis, part. <i>hanging; im-</i> <i>pending.</i>
Pavo, ōnis, c. <i>a peacock.</i>	Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pen- sum, n. <i>to hang.</i>
Pax, pacis, f. <i>peace.</i>	Pene, adv. <i>almost.</i>
Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. <i>to sin;</i> <i>to commit a fault.</i>	Penetrāle, is, n. <i>the inner part</i> <i>of a house.</i>
Pecto, pectēre, pexi & pexui, pexum, a. <i>to comb; to dress.</i>	Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penitus), a. <i>to penetrate; to enter.</i>
Pectus, ōris, n. <i>the breast.</i>	Penēus, i, m. <i>the principal river</i> <i>of Thessaly, flowing between</i> <i>Ossa and Olympus.</i>
Pecunia, æ, f. <i>money; a sum of</i> <i>money.</i>	Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla), <i>a peninsula.</i>
Pecus, ūdis, f. <i>a sheep; a beast.</i>	Penna, æ, f. <i>a feather; a quill;</i> <i>a wing.</i>
Pecus, ōris, n. <i>cattle; a herd; a</i> <i>flock.</i>	Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) <i>hang-</i> <i>ing; pendent.</i>
Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) <i>one on foot;</i> <i>a foot-soldier.</i>	Penuria, æ, f. <i>want; scarcity.</i>
Pelāgus, i, n. <i>the sea.</i>	Peperci. <i>See Parco.</i>
Peleus, i, m. <i>a king of Thes-</i> <i>saly, the son of Æacus, and</i> <i>father of Achilles.</i>	Pepūli. <i>See Pello.</i>
Pelias, æ, m. <i>a king of Thessa-</i> <i>ly, and son of Neptune.</i>	Pepēri. <i>See Pario.</i>
Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. <i>a people of</i> <i>Italy, whose country lay be-</i> <i>tween the Aternus and the</i> <i>Sagrus.</i>	Per, prep. <i>by; through; for;</i> <i>during; along.</i>
Pelion, i, n. <i>a lofty mountain in</i> <i>Thessaly.</i>	Pera, æ, f. <i>a wallet; a bag.</i>
Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) <i>to allure; to</i> <i>entice; to invite.</i>	Perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & ager,) <i>to travel through;</i> <i>to go through or over.</i>
	Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to ask; to inquire</i>

**Percunctatus**, a, um, part. (percunctor.)

**Percussor**, ōris, m. *a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from*

**Percutio**, -cutēre, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) *to strike; to wound; secūri, to behead.*

**Perditē**, adv. *very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from*

**Perditus**, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) *ruined; lost; undone; desperate.*

**Perdix**, icis, f. *a partridge.*

**Perdo**, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) *to ruin; to lose; to destroy.*

**Perduco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) *to lead to.*

**Perductus**, a, um, part. *brought; led; conducted.*

**Perigrinatio**, ōnis, f. *foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.*

**Peregrinus**, a, um, adj. *foreign.*

**Perennis**, e, adj. (per & annus,) *continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.*

**Pereo**, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. *to perish; to be slain; to be lost.*

**Perfidia**, æ, f. *perfidy; from*

**Perfidus**, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) *perfidious.*

**Pergamum**, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia.*

*situated upon the river Caius. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrana Pergami.*

**Pergo**, pergere, perrexī, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) *to advance; to continue.*

**Pericles**, is, m. *an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.*

**Periculōsus**, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; hazardous, from*

**Periculum**, & **Periculum**, i, n. *danger; peril.*

**Peritūrus**, a, um, part. (pereo.)

**Peritus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *skilful; experienced.*

**Permeo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & meo,) *to go through; to flow through; to penetrate; to permeate.*

**Permisco**, -miscere, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) *to mix; to mingle.*

**Permistus**, a, um, part. *mixed; mingled; confused.*

**Permitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.*

**Permutatio**, ōnis, f. *exchange; change; from*

**Permuto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & muto,) *to change; to exchange.*

Pernicies, ēi, f. (pernéco,) *destruction ; extermination.*

Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pernicious ; hurtful.*

Perpendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder ; to weigh ; to consider.*

Perpēram, adv. *wrong ; amiss ; rashly ; unjustly ; absurdly ; falsely.*

Perpetior, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear ; to suffer ; to endure.*

Perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual ; constant.*

Perrexi. See *Pergo.*

Persa, æ, m. *a Persian ; an inhabitant of Persia.*

Persecūtus, a, um, part. from

Persēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to pursue ; to follow ; to continue ; to persevere in ; to persecute.*

Perseus, eī & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Danæ ; also, the last king of Macedon.*

Persicus, a, um, adj. *of Persia ; Persian.*

Perspicio, -spicēre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through ; to discern ; to become acquainted with ; to discover.*

Persuadeo, -suadēre, -suāsi, -suāsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade.*

Perterreō, -terrēre, -terrui, -terri-

tum, a. (per & terreō,) *to frighten greatly.*

Perterritus, a, um, part. *affrighted ; discouraged.*

Pertinaciter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *obstinately ; constantly ; perseveringly.*

Pertinax, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *obstinate ; wilful.*

Pertineo, -tinēre, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend ; to reach to.*

Pervenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to ; to arrive at ; to reach.*

Pervenitur, pass. imp. *one comes ; they come ; we come, &c.*

Pervius, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious ; which may be passed through ; passable.*

Pes, pedis, m. *a foot.*

Pessum, adv. *down ; under foot, to the bottom.*

Pestilentia, æ, f. (pestilens,) *a pestilence ; a plague.*

Petens, tis, part. (peto.)

Petitio, ōnis, f. *a petition ; a canvassing or soliciting for an office ; from*

Peto, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to ask ; to request ; to attack ; to assail ; to go to ; to seek ; to go for ; to derive ; to bring.*

Petra, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.*

Petræa, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa, the northern part of Arabia, south of Palestine*

- Petulantia**, æ, f. *petulance* ; *insolence* ; *mischievousness* ; *wantonness*.
- Phæax**, ácia, m. a *Phæacian*, or *inhabitant of Phæacia*, now *Corfu*. The *Phæacians* were famous for luxury.
- Phalære**, árum, f. pl. the *trappings of a horse* ; *habiliments*.
- Pharos**, i, f. a *small island at the western mouth of the Nile*, on which was a *tower or light-house*, esteemed one of the *seven wonders of the world*.
- Pharsalus**, i, m. a *city of Thessaly*.
- Pharnaces**, is, m. a *son of Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*.
- Phasis**, ídis & is, f. a *town and river of Colchis*, on the *east side of the Euxine*.
- Phidias**, æ, m. a *celebrated Athenian statuary*.
- Philæni**, órum, m. pl. two *Carthaginian brothers*, who *suffered themselves to be buried alive*, for the purpose of *establishing the controverted boundary of their country*.
- Philippi**, órum, m. pl. a *city of Macedon*, on the *confines of Thrace*.
- Philippicus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philip*.
- Philippides**, æ, m. a *comic poet*.
- Philippus**, i, m. *Philip* ; the *father of Alexander* ; also, the *son of Demetrius*.
- Philomela**, æ, f. a *nightingale*.
- Philosophia**, æ, f. *philosophy*.
- Philosophus**, i, m. a *philosopher* a *lover of learning and wisdom*.
- Phineus**, i, m. a *king of Arcadia*, and *priest of Apollo*.
- Phocæi**, órum, m. pl. the *Phocæans* ; *inhabitants of Phocæa*, a *maritime city of Ionia*.
- Phocis**, ídis, f. a *country of Greece*.
- Phœnice**, es, f. *Phœnicia*, a *maritime country of Syria*, north of *Palestine*.
- Phœnix**, ícis, m. a *Phœnician*.
- Phryx**, ygia, m. a *Phrygian* ; an *inhabitant of Phrygia*.
- Picentes**, ium, m. pl. the *inhabitants of Picenum*.
- Picenum**, i, n. a *country of Italy*.
- Pictus**, a, um, part. (pingo,) *painted* ; *embroidered* : *picta tabula*, a *picture* ; a *painting*.
- Piëtas**, átis, f. (pius,) *piety* ; *filial duty*.
- Pignus**, óris, n. a *pledge* ; a *pawn* ; *security* ; *assurance*.
- Pila**, æ, f. a *ball*.
- Pileus**, i, m. a *hat* ; a *cap*.
- Pilus**, i, m. the *hair*.
- Pindarus**, i, m. *Pindar*, a *Thēban*, the *most eminent of the Greek lyric poets*.
- Pingo**, pingere, pinxi, pictum, a. to *paint* ; to *depict* ; to *delineate* ; to *draw* ; to *represent in painting* ; acu, to *embroider*.

**Pinguis** e, adj. *fat ; fertile ; rich.*

**Pinna**, æ, f. *a fin.*

**Piræus**, i, m. *the principal port and arsenal of Athens.*

**Pirâta**, æ, m. *a pirate.*

**Piscâtor**, ôris, m. *a fisherman.*

**Piscis**, is, m. *a fish.*

**Pisistrâtus**, i, m. *an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence.*

**Pistrinum**, i, n. *a mill.*

**Pius**, i, m. *an agnomen, or surname of Metellus.*

**Pius**, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents.*

**Placeo**, ére, ui, itum, n. *to please : sibi, to be vain or proud of ; to plume one's self.*

**Placet**, placuit, or placitum est, imp. *it pleases ; it is determined ; it seems good to.*

**Placidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *placid ; quiet ; still ; tranquil ; mild ; gentle.*

**Plaga**, æ, f. *a blow ; a wound : plagæ, pl. nets ; toils.*

**Planè**, adv. *entirely ; totally ; plainly.*

**Planta**, æ, f. *a plant.*

**Platânus**, i, f. *the plane-tree.*

**Platêa**, æ, f. *a species of bird, the spoonbill.*

**Plato**, ônis, m. *an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers.*

**Plaustrum**, i, n. *a cart ; a wagon.*

**Plebs**, & **Plebes**, is, f. *the peo-*

*ple ; the common people ; the plebeians.*

**Plecto**, plectère, — plexum, a. *to punish ; to weave.*

**Plerique**, pleræque, plerâque, adj. pl. *most ; the most ; many.*

**Plerumque**, adv. *commonly ; generally ; for the most part ; sometimes.*

**Plinius**, i, m. *Pliny ; the name of two distinguished Roman authors.*

**Plotinus**, i, m. *See Catiênus.*

**Plumbeus**, a, um, adj. *of lead ; leaden ; from*

**Plumbum**, i, n. *lead.*

**Pluo**, pluère, plui or pluvi, n. *to rain.*

**Plurimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much ; most ; very many.*

**Plus**, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) *more : pl. many.*

**Plüs**, adv. (comp. of multum,) *more ; longer.*

**Pluto**, ônis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions.*

**Poculum**, i, n. *a cup.*

**Poëma**, âtis, n. *a poem.*

**Pœna**, æ, f. *a punishment.*

**Pœnitet**, ére, uit, imp. *it repents : pœnitet me, I repent.*

**Pœnus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage ; Carthaginian :—subs. a Carthaginian.*

**Poëta**, æ, m. *a poet.*

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**Pol**, adv. by *Pollux*; *truly*.

**Pollex**, *icis*, m. *the thumb; the great toe*.

**Polliceor**, *eri*, *itus sum*, dep. to *promise*.

**Pollicitus**, a, um, part.

**Pollux**, *ucis*, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.

**Polyxēna**, *æ*, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.

**Pomifer**, *era*, *erum*, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit: pomiferæ arbōres, fruit-trees*.

**Pompa**, *æ*, f. *a procession; pomp; parade*.

**Pompeianus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey*.

**Pompeius**, i, m. *Pompey; the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals: (Cneius,) a distinguished Roman, sur-named the Great*.

**Pompilius**, i, m. *See Numa*.

**Pomum**, i, n. *an apple; any edible fruit growing upon a tree*.

**Pondus**, *eris*, n. *a weight*.

**Pono**, *ponere*, *posui*, *positum*, a. *to place; to put; to set*.

**Pons**, *tis*, m. *a bridge*.

**Pontius**, i, m. (*Thelestinus*), a *general of the Samnites*.

**Pontus**, i, m. *a sea: by synec-dōche, the Euxine or Black sea; also, the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine*.

**Poposci**. *See Posco*.

**Popūlor**, *ari*, *atus sum*, dep. to *lay waste; to depopulate; from*

**Popūlus**, i, m. *the people; a nation; a tribe: pl. nations; tribes*.

**Porrectus**, a, um, part. from

**Porrigō**, *igere*, *exi*, *ectum*, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach or spread out; to extend; to offer*.

**Porŕēna**, *æ*, m. *a king of Etruria*.

**Porta**, *æ*, f. *a gate*.

**Portans**, *tis*, part. (porto.)

**Portendo**, -*tendere*, -*tendi*, -*tentum*, a. (porro & tendo,) *to presage; to forebode; to portend; to betoken*.

**Portūcus**, *ūs*, f. *a portico; a gallery; a porch*.

**Porto**, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, a. *to carry; to bear*.

**Portus**, *ūs*, m. *a port; a harbor*.

**Posco**, *poscere*, *poposci*, a. *to demand; to earnestly request*.

**Positus**, a, um, part. (pono,) *situated*.

**Possessio**, *ōnis*, f. *possession*.

**Possessor**, *ōris*, m. *a possessor; an occupant; from*

**Possideo**, -*sidere*, -*sēdi*, -*sessum*, a. *to possess*.

**Possum**, *posse*, *potui*, irr. n. (potis & sum, § 154, 6,) *to be able; I can*.

**Post**, prep. *after:—adv. after, after that; afterwards*.



Postea, adv. *afterwards.*

Postëra, ërum, adj. § 125, 4, (erior, rëmus,) *succeeding ; subsequent ; next : in postërum, (supply tempus,) for the future : postëri, òrum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1) ; posterity.*

Postis, is, m. *a post.*

Postquam, adv. *after ; after that ; since.*

Postrëmò & -ùm, adv. *at last ; finally ; from*

Postrëmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postëra, § 125, 4,) *the last : ad postrëmum, at last.*

Postùlo, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (posco,) *to ask ; to ask for ; to demand.*

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan : (Spurius,) a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks.*

Posui. *See Pono.*

Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful.*

Potentia, æ, f. *power ; authority ; government.*

Potestas, àtis, f. (potis,) *power.*

Potio, ònis, f. (poto,) *a drink ; a draught.*

Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get ; to possess ; to obtain ; to enjoy ; to gain possession of.*

Potissimùm, adv. (sup. of potiùs,) *principally ; chiefly ; especially.*

Potitus, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained.*

Potiùs, adv. comp. (sup. potissimùm,) *rather.*

Poto, potàre, potàvi, potàtum or potum, a. *to drink.*

Potuisse. *See Possum.*

Potus, ùs, m. *drink.*

Præ, prep. *before ; for ; in comparison of. or with.*

Præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep.*

Præbeo, ère, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer ; to supply ; to give ; to afford : speciem, to exhibit the appearance of : usum, to serve for.*

Præcédens, tis, part. from

Præcëdo, -cedëre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede ; to go before.*

Præceptor, òris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher.*

Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept ; a doctrine ; advice.*

Præcido, -cidëre, -cidi, -cisum a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off.*

Præcipio, -cipëre, -cëpi, -ceptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe ; to command.*

Præcipito, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (præceps,) *to throw ; to throw down ; to precipitate.*

Præcipuè, adv. *especially ; particularly ; from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial ; distinguished ; the chief ; the principal.*

**Præclârê**, adv. *excellently*; *famously*; *gloriously*; from

**Præclârus**, a, um, adj. *famous*.

**Præclûdo**, -cludere, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (præ & claudio,) *to close*; *to stop*; *to shut up*.

**Præco**, ônis, m. *a herald*.

**Præda**, æ, f. *booty*; *the prey*.

**Prædico**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise*; *to declare*; *to assert*; *to affirm*.

**Prædico**, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict*; *to foretell*.

**Prædictus**, a, um, part. *foretold*.

**Prædor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.

**Præfans**, tis, part. from

**Præfari**, fâtus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell*; *to announce*; *to predict*.

**Præfêro**, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer*; *to bear before*.

**Præfinio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint*; *to determine*.

**Præfinitus**, a, um, part.

**Prælâtus**, a, um, part. (præfêro.)

**Prælians**, tis, part. (prælior.)

**Præliâtus**, a, um, part. from

**Prælior**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle*; *to engage*; *to fight*.

**Prælium**, i, n. *a battle*.

**Præmium**, i, n. *a reward*; *a prize*.

**Præmitto** -mittere, -misi, -mis-

sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.

**Præneste**, ia, n. *a city of Latium*.

**Prænuntio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce*; *to tell beforehand*; *to signify*; *to give notice*.

**Præparo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare*; *to make ready*; *to make*.

**Præpono**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before*; *to value more*; *to place over*; *to prefer*.

**Præsens**, tis, adj. *present*; *imminent*.

**Præsepe**, is, n. *a manger*; *a crib*.

**Præsidium**, i, n. *a garrison*; *defence*.

**Præstans**, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (præsto,) *excellent*; *distinguished*.

**Præstantia**, æ, f. *superiority*; *an advantage*; *a preëminence*.

**Præsto**, stâre, stûti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before*; *to perform*; *to pay*; *to grant*; *to give*; *to render*; *to execute*; *to cause*; *to excel*; *to be superior*; *to surpass*: se, *to show or prove one's self*: præstat, imp. *it is better*.

**Præsum**, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over*; *to preside over*; *to have the charge or command of*; *to rule over*.

**Prætendo**, -tendere, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) *to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.*
- Præter, prep. *besides; except; contrary to.*
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides; moreover.*
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) *to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.*
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo.) *past.*
- Præterquam, adv. *except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.*
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) *a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.*
- Pratum, i, n. *a meadow; a pasture.*
- Pravitas, âtis, f. *depravity; from*
- Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *depraved; bad.*
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) *a prayer: pl. preces.*
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pray; to entreat.*
- Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to grieve; to urge.*
- Pretiosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
- mus,) *precious; valuable; costly; from*
- Pretium, i, n. *a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.*
- Priâmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*
- Pridie, adv. *the day before.*
- Priène, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*
- Primò & -um, adv. (sup. of prius,) *first; at first: quum primum, as soon as.*
- Primòris, e, adj. *the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.*
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first.*
- Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men.*
- Principâtus, us, m. *a government; principality.*
- Priscus, i, m. *a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.*
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) *the former; prior; first.*
- Prius, adv. *before; prior; first.*
- Priusquam, adv. *sooner than; before that; before.*
- Privâtus, a, um, adj. (privo,) *private; secret: — subs. a private man.*
- Pro, prep. *for; instead of.*

- Probabilis**, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.
- Proboscis**, idis, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.
- Procas**, æ, m. *See Silvius*.
- Procedens**, tis, part. from
- Procedo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to proceed*; *to go forth*; *to go forward*; *to advance*; *to go out*.
- Proceritas**, âtis, f. *stature*; *height*; *tallness*; *length*; from
- Procerus**, a, um, adj. *tall*; *long*.
- Proclamo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out*; *to proclaim*.
- Proconsul**, ûlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul*.
- Procreo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & creo,) *to beget*.
- Procul**, adv. *far*.
- Procuro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & curo,) *to take care of*; *to manage*.
- Procurro**, currere, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curro,) *to run forward*; *to jut out*; *to extend*.
- Prodigium**, i, n. *a prodigy*.
- Proditor**, ôris, m. (prodo,) *a traitor*.
- Proditus**, a, um, part. from
- Prodo**, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (pro & do,) *to betray*; *to relate*; *to discover*; *to disclose*; *to manifest*.
- Prælior**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to fight*; from
- Prælium**, i, n. *a battle*.
- Profectus**, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)
- Proficiscens**, tis, part. from
- Proficiscor**, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to march*; *to travel*; *to depart*; *to go*.
- Profiteor**, -fiteri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare*; *to avow publicly*; *to profess*: *sapientiam*, *to profess wisdom*; *to profess to be a philosopher*.
- Profugio**, -fugere, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee*; *to escape*.
- Profûgus**, a, um, adj. *fleeing*; *escaping*:—subs. *a fugitive*; *an exile*.
- Progredior**, -grædi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward*; *to proceed*; *to advance*.
- Progressus**, a, um, part. *having advanced*.
- Prohibeo**, ère, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) *to prohibit*; *to hinder*; *to forbid*.
- Prohibitus**, a, um, part.
- Projicio**, -jicere, -jèci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away*; *to throw down*; *to throw*.
- Prolabor**, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down*; *to fall forward*.
- Prolapsus**, a, um, part. *having fallen*.

Prolâto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (prof-  
ëro,) *to enlarge; to extend;  
to amplify.*

Proles, is, f. *a race; offspring.*

Prometheus, i, m. *the son of Ia-  
pëtus and Clymène.*

Promittens, tis, part. from

Promitto, -mittere, -misi, -mis-  
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-  
ise; to offer.*

Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons,) *a promontory; a headland; a  
cape.*

Promoveo, -movère, -môvi, -mô-  
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,) *to  
move forward; to enlarge.*

Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*

Propâgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to  
propagate; to prolong; to  
continue.*

Prope, adv. & prep. (propius, prox-  
imè,) *near; near to; nigh.*

Propëro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to has-  
ten.*

Propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope,) *near;  
related: propinqui, subs.  
relations; kinsmen.*

Propior, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;  
(proximus, sup.) *nearer.*

Propius, adv. *nearer; comp. of  
prope.*

Propôno, -ponère, -posui, -posi-  
tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set  
before; to propose; to offer.*

Propônor, -pôni, -positus sum,  
pass. *to be set before: pro-  
positum est mihi, I intend or  
purpose.*

Propontis, Idis, f. *the sea of Mar-  
môra.*

Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed;  
put.*

Propriè, adv. *peculiarly; partic-  
ularly; property; strictly.*

Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar;  
proper; one's own; special.*

Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*

Propulso, âre, âvi, âtum, freq.  
(propello,) *to drive away; to  
ward off; to repel.*

Propylæum, i, n. *the porch of a  
temple; an entrance, the rows  
of columns leading to the A-  
cropôkis at Athens.*

Prora, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*

Proscribo, -scribere, -scripsi,  
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,) *to  
proscribe; to outlaw; to  
doom to death and confiscation  
of goods.*

Prosecutus, a, um, part. *having  
accompanied.*

Prosequor, -séqui, -secutus sum,  
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-  
pany; to attend; to follow;  
to celebrate: honoribus, to  
heap or load with honors; to  
honor.*

Proserpina, æ, f. *the daughter of  
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife  
of Pluto.*

Prospectus, us, m. (prospicio,) *a  
prospect; a distant view.*

Prospère, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-  
ously; successfully.*

Prosterno, -sternère, -stravi.

- stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-  
no.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n.  
(pro & sum, § 154, 5,) *to do  
good; to profit.*
- Protagoras, æ, m. *a Greek phi-  
losopher.*
- Protēnus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *im-  
mediately; directly.*
- Protēro, -terēre, -trivi, -trītum, a.  
(pro & tero,) *to trample upon;  
to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -trac-  
tum, a. (pro & traho,) *to pro-  
tract; to prolong.*
- Proveniēns, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -vēni, -ven-  
tum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come  
forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, ōnis, f. *a provoca-  
tion; a challenge; from*
- Provōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro  
& voco,) *to call forth; to call  
out; to defy or challenge; to  
appeal.*
- Proximē, adv. (sup. of prope,)  
*nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of  
propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,)  
*prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowl-  
edge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or  
pretended Philip, a name giv-  
en to Andriscus.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or be-  
longing to Psophis; Psophid-  
ian.*
- Psophis, idis, f. *a city of Arca-  
dia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the  
name of several Egyptian  
kings.*
- Publicē, adv. (publicus,) *publicly;  
at the public expense; by pub-  
lic authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & co-  
lo,) *a surname given to P.  
Valerius, on account of his  
love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,)  
*public: in publicum procē-  
dens, going abroad or appear-  
ing in public:—subs. publi-  
cum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of  
several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,)  
*ashamed.*
- Puer, ĕri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish:  
ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; child-  
hood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fight:  
pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle  
is fought; they fight.*

Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rīmus,) *fair; beautiful· glorious.*

Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*

Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*

Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)

Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*

Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*

Punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*

Punitus, a, um, part.

Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*

Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*

Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*

Purpura, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*

Purpuratus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurāti, pl. courtiers; nobles.*

Purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*

Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*

Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*

Puteus, i, m. *a well.*

Puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to think.*

Putresco, putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*

Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*

Pygmæi, ōrum, m. *the Pygmies,*

*a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.*

Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*

Pyramis, idis, f. *a pyramid.*

Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæ, ōrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*

Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*

Pythagōras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*

Pythagoræus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*

Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*

Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

## Q.

Q., or Qu., an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.

Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*

Quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*

Quadriennium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*

Quadrigæ, ārum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*

Quadringentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*

Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*

Quadrupes, pēdis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed.*
- Quærens, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsivi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, ònis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, òris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantùm, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quâ & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*
- Quatuordécim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, R. 2; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ùs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136; *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Quil, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 4; *because.*
- Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3; *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*
- Quin, conj. § 198, 7; *but: but that*



Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman general.

Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. the five hundredth.

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. five hundred.

Quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every fifty; fifty.

Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. fifty.

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. five.

Quinquies, num. adv. five times.

Quinto, adv. the fifth time.

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. the fifth.

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a surname among the Romans.

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. who? what? quid? why?

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; who; what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138; 3; any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; whoever; whatever.

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. whosoever; whatsoever; any one.

Quò, adv. that; to the end that; whither: quò — eò, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.

Quòd, conj. that; because.

Quomínus, adv. that — not.

Quomòdo, adv. how; by what means.

Quondam, adv. formerly; once.

Quoniam, conj. since; because.

Quoque, conj. also.

Quot, adj. pl. how many.

Quotannis, adv. annually; yearly.

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) every day; daily.

Quoties, adv. as often as; how often.

Quum, or Cùm, adv. when quum jam, as soon as:—conj. since; although.

## R.

Radius, i, m. a staff; a ray; a rod.

Radix, icis, f. a root; the foot or base of a mountain.

Ramus, i, m. a branch; a bough.

Rana, æ, f. a frog.

Rapina, æ, f. rapine; plunder: from

Rapio, rapère, rapui, raptum, a. to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.

Raptor, òris, m. one who seizes or takes away by violence: a robber

**Raptûrus**, a, um, part. (rapio.)  
**Raptus**, a, um, part. (rapio,) *seized; robbed; carried off.*  
**Raritas**, âtis, f. *rarity.*  
**Rarè**, adv. *rarely; seldom; from*  
**Rarus**, a, um, adj. *rare. few*  
**Ratio**, ônis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*  
**Ratis**, is, f. *a raft; a ship; a boat.*  
**Ratus**, a, um, part. (reor,) *thinking; having thought.*  
**Rebello**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re & bello,) *to renew a war; to rebel; to revolt.*  
**Recêdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede; to yield; to retire; to withdraw.*  
**Recens**, tis, adj. *new; recent; fresh:—adv. recently; lately; newly: recens nati, new-born children.*  
**Receptus**, a, um, part. (recipio.)  
**Receptûrus**, a, um, part. (recipio.)  
**Recessus**, ûs, m. (recêdo,) *a recess; a corner.*  
**Recipio**, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to receive; to take; to take back; to recover: animam, to come to one's self again; to recover one's senses: se, to return.*  
**Recognosco**, -noscere, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize.*  
**Recolligo**, -ligere, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to*

*gather up again; to recollect; to recover.*  
**Reconditus**, a, um, part. from  
**Recondo**, dère, didi, dîtum, a. (re & condo,) *to hide; to conceal.*  
**Recreatus**, a, um, part. from  
**Recreo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & creô,) *to restore; to bring to life again.*  
**Rectè**, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *right; rightly; from*  
**Rectus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (rego,) *right; straight; upright; direct.*  
**Recuperatus**, a, um, part. from  
**Recupero**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to recover; to regain.*  
**Redditûrus**, a, um, part. (reddo.)  
**Redditus**, a, um, part. from  
**Reddo**, -dère, -didi, -dîtum, a. (re & do,) *to return; to give; to give back; to make; to render; to restore; to cause: verba, to repeat: animam, to die: voces, to imitate.*  
**Redeo**, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) *to return; to go back.*  
**Rediens**, euntia, part. *returning.*  
**Redîgo**, -igere, -êgi, -actum, a. (re & ago,) *to bring back; to reduce: in potestatem, to bring into one's power.*  
**Redimendus**, a, um, part. from  
**Redîmo**, -imere, -êmi, -emptum a. (re & emo,) *to buy back to redeem; to ransom*

- Reducendus**, a, um, part. from  
**Redûco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead or bring back*: in gratiam, *to reconcile*.
- Refêrens**, tia, part. *requiting*; *returning*; *referring*; from  
**Refêro**, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (re & fero,) *to bring back*: gratiam, or gratias, *to requite a favor*; *to show gratitude*: beneficium, *to requite a benefit*: victoriam, *to bring back victory*, i. e. *to return victorious*: imaginem, *to reflect the image*; *to resemble*: ad aliquam rem, *to refer to*; *to reckon a part of*.
- Refluens**, tis, part. from  
**Refluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.
- Refugio**, -fugere, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back*; *to flee*; *to retreat*.
- Regia**, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.
- Regina**, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.
- Regio**, ônis, f. (rego,) *a region*; *a district*; *a country*.
- Regius**, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal*, *regal*; *the king's*.
- Regnatûrus**, a, um, part. from  
**Regno**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (regnum,) *to rule*; *to govern*.
- Regnâtur**, pass. imp. *kingly government continues*.
- Regnum**, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*; *empire*; *dominion*; *reign*; *government*; *rule*.
- Rego**, regere, rexi, rectum, a. (rex,) *to rule*.
- Regredior**, -grêdi, -gressus sum, dêp. (re & gradior,) *to turn back*; *to return*.
- Regressus**, a, um, part. *having returned*.
- Regûlus**, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general in the first Punic war*.
- Relâtus**, a, um, part. (refêro.)
- Relictûrus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Relictus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Religio**, ônis, f. (relêgo,) *religion*; *sacredness*; *sanctity*; *reverence*; *religious rites*.
- Relinquo**, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (re & linquo,) *to leave*; *to desert*; *to quit*; *to abandon*.
- Reliquiæ**, ârum, f. pl. *the relics*; *the remains*; from
- Reliquus**, a, um, adj. *the rest*; *the remainder*; *the other*.
- Remaneo**, -manere, -mansi, -mansum, n. (re & maneo,) *to remain behind*.
- Remedium**, i. n. (re & medeor,) *a remedy*.
- Remitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send back*; *to remit*.
- Removeo**, -movere, -môvi, -môtum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.
- Remus**, i, m. *an oar*.
- Remus**, i, m. *the twin brother of Romûlus*.

**Renovatus**, a, um, part. from

**Renovo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*

**Renuntio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*

**Reor**, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*

**Repâro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*

**Repentè**, adv. *suddenly.*

**Reperio**, -perire, -përi, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*

**Repëto**, -petëre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*

**Repleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*

**Repôno**, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*

**Reporto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*

**Repræsentô**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*

**Repudio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxorem, to divorce.*

**Requiro**, -quirëre, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (re & quæro,) *to*

*seek; to demand; to require; to need.*

**Res**, rei, f. *a thing; an affair, a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiâris or domestica, domestic affairs; property.*

**Reservo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*

**Resideo**, -sidëre, -sëdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*

**Resimus**, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*

**Resisto**, -sistëre, -stiti, -stitum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*

**Resolvo**, -solvëre, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*

**Respondeo**, -spondëre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondëtur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*

**Responsum**, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*

**Respublica**, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government the commonwealth.*

**Respuo**, -spuëre, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*

**Restituo**, -stituëre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re*

*store; to replace; to rebuild: aciem, to cause the army to rally.*

**Retineo**, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back; to retain; to detain; to hinder.*

**Revērā**, adv. (res & verus,) *truly; in very deed; in reality; in good earnest.*

**Reverentia**, æ, f. *reverence.*

**Reversus**, a, um, part. *having returned.*

**Reverto**, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back; to return.*

**Revertor**, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*

**Reviresco**, -virescere, -virui, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*

**Revōco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall; to call back.*

**Revōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back; to fly off again.*

**Rex**, regis, m. *a king; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*

**Rhadamanthus**, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*

**Rhæti**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhætia, now the Grisons.*

**Rhea**, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*

**Rhenus**, i, m. *the river Rhine.*

**Rhinocēros**, ōtis, m. *a rhinoceros*  
**Rhipæus**, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan: montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*

**Rhodānus**, i, m. *the river Rhone.*

**Rhodium**, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes; a Rhodian.*

**Rhodōpe**, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*

**Rhodus**, i, f. *Rhodes; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*

**Rhætēum**, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*

**Rhyndācus**, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*

**Ridens**, tis, part. *smiling; laughing at; from*

**Rideo**, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.*

**Rigeo**, ēre, ui, n. *to be cold.*

**Rigidus**, a, um, adj. *severe.*

**Rigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to water; to irrigate; to bedew; to wet.*

**Ripa**, æ, f. *a bank.*

**Risi**. See **Rideo**.

**Risus**, ūs, m. *laughing; laughter.*

**Rixor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*

**Robur**, ōris, n. *strength: robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*

**Rogātus**, a, um, part. *being asked; from*

**Rogo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ask;*

*to request; to beg; to entreat.*

Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*

Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*

Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*

Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*

Romūlus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romūlus Silvius, a king of Alba.*

Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a snout.*

Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*

Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*

Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*

Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*

Ruina, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*

Rulliānus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*

Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*

Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*

Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*

Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*

Rursus, adv. *again.*

Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm.*

Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic; belonging to the country.*

Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*

Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*

## S.

Sabini, ōrum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*

Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*

Sacerdos, ōtis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*

Sacra, ōrum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*

Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*

Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice; from*

Sacrifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. ('sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*

Sæpè, adv. (iūs, issimè, § 194,) *often; frequently.*

Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*

Sævitas, ātis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from*

Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*

Saginātus, a, um, part. from

Sagino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fatten.*

Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

- Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
- Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*
- Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*
- Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*
- Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*
- Salūber, -bria, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*
- Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*
- Salum, i, n. *the sea.*
- Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*
- Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute. to call.*
- Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*
- Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
- Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*
- Sanguis, īnis, m. *blood.*
- Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*
- Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*
- Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*
- Sarcīna, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*
- Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*
- Sarmātæ, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*
- Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite, a guard; a body-guard.*
- Satiātus, a, um, part. from
- Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*
- Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very, quite.*
- Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*
- Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janicūlum.*
- Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*
- Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*
- Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*
- Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
- Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*
- Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*
- Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*
- Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*
- Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*
- Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*
- Schæneus, i, m. *a king of Ar*

- cadia, or of Scyros, and father of Atalanta.*
- Scheria, æ, f. *an ancient name of the island Corcýra, or Corfu.*
- Scientia, æ, f. *knowledge*; from Scio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to know; to understand.*
- Scipio, ònia, m. *a distinguished Roman family: Scipiònes, the Scipios.*
- Scopulus, i, m. *a cliff; a rock.*
- Scorpio, ònia, m. *a scorpion.*
- Scotia, æ, f. *Scotland.*
- Scriba, æ, m. *a writer; a secretary; a scribe*; from Scribo, scribère, scripsi, scriptum, a. *to write: scribère leges, to prepare laws.*
- Scriptor, óris, m. *a writer; an author.*
- Scripturus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scriptus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scrutor, ári, átus sum, dep. *to search into; to trace out.*
- Scutum, i, n. *a shield.*
- Scylla, æ, f. *the daughter of Nisus.*
- Scyros, i, f. *an island in the Ægean sea.*
- Scythes, æ, m. *an inhabitant of Scythia; a Scythian.*
- Scythia, æ, f. *a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Scythicus, a, um, adj. *Scythian.*
- Seco, secāre, secui, sectum, a. *to cut.*
- Secēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (se & cedo,) *to secede; to step aside; to withdraw.*
- Sectātus, a, um, part. *having followed or attended; from*
- Sector, ári, átus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) *to follow; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to strive after.*
- Secum, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) *with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves.*
- Secundus, a, um, adj. *the second; prosperous: res secundæ, prosperity.*
- Sectris, is, f. *an axe.*
- Secutus, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Sed, conj. § 198, 4; *but.*
- Sedēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) *sixteen.*
- Sedeo, sedere, sedi, sessum, n. *to sit; to light upon.*
- Sedes, is, f. *a seat; a residence; a settlement: regni, the seat of government.*
- Seditio, ònis, f. *sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.*
- Sedulus, a, um, adj. *diligent.*
- Seges, étis, f. *a crop; a harvest.*
- Segnis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.*
- Sejungo, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) *to divide; to sever; to separate.*
- Seleucia, æ, f. *a town of Syria near the Orontes*



- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus *semel*, *more than once*.
- Semèle**, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semiramis**, idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Ninus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: Sempronius Gracchus, a Roman general*.
- Sena**, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senâtor**, ôris, m. (senex,) *a senator*.
- Senâtus**, ûs & i, m. (senex,) *a senate*.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, utis, f. (senex,) *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, senescere, senui, inc. *to grow old; to wane*.
- Senex**, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. senior.) § 126, 4.
- Senônes**, um, m. pl. *a people of Gau.*
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ûs, m. (sentio,) *sense; feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. *an opinion; a proposition; a sentiment; from*
- Sentio**, sentire, sensi, sensum, a. *to feel; to perceive; to be sensible of; to suppose*.
- Sepâro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (se & paro,) *to separate; to divide*.
- Sepelio**, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum, a. *to bury; to inter*.
- Sepes**, ia, f. *a hedge; a fence*.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ônis, m. *the Northern Bear; the north*.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septîmus**, a, um, num. adj. (septem,) *the seventh*.
- Septingentesîmus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesîmus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. *a grave; a sepulchre; a tomb*.
- Sepultûra**, æ, f. *burial; interment*.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (sepelio,) *buried*.
- Sequâna**, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, sequi, secutus sum, dep. *to follow; to pursue*.
- Secutus**, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Serénus**, a, um, adj. *serene; tranquil; clear; fair; bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo**, ônis, m. *speech; a discourse; conversation*.
- Serò**, (serius,) adv. *late; too late*.
- Sero**, serere, sevi, satum, a. *to sow; to plant*.

- Serpens, tis, c. (serpo,) *a serpent ; a snake.*
- Sertorius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family : Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Cæsar.*
- Servio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to be a slave ; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium, i, n., or Servitus, ōtis, f. (servus,) *slavery ; bondage.*
- Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to preserve ; to guard ; to watch ; to keep.*
- Servus, i, m. *a slave ; a servant.*
- Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2 ; *himself ; herself ; themselves.*
- Sestertium, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces.* § 327, 3.
- Sestertius, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses.* § 327, 3.
- Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *Setine ; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth*
- Sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentismus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si, conj. *if ; whether ; to see whether : si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic, adv. *so ; thus ; in such a manner.*
- Siccus, i, m. (Dentatus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry : siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Siculus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian : fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut, & Sicûti, adv. (sic ut,) *as ; as if.*
- Sidon, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon ; Sidonian.*
- Sidus, ĕris, n. *a star.*
- Significo, are, âvi, âtum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate ; to mark ; to express ; to signify ; to give notice ; to imply or mean.*
- Signum, i, n. *a sign ; a token ; a statue ; a standard ; colors.*
- Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent ; keeping silence.*
- Silentium, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus*

Sileo, ēre, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*

Silva, or Sylva, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*

Silvia, æ, f. (Rhea,) *the mother of Romulus.*

Silvius, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Simia, æ, f. *an ape.*

Similis, e, adj. (ior, limus,) *similar ; like.*

Similiter, adv. *in like manner.*

Simplex, icis, adj. (semel & plico,) *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*

Simöis, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*

Simonides, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*

Simul, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*

Simuläcrum, i, n. (simülo,) *an image ; a statue.*

Sin, conj. *but if.*

Sine, prep. *without.*

Singularis, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certämen singuläre, a single combat.*

Singüli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singulis mensibus, every month : singulis singulas partes, to each a share.*

Sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*

Sino, sinere, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*

Sinus, ūs, m. *a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.*

Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*

Siquando, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*

Sitio, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*

Sitis, is, f. *thirst.*

Situs, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*

Sive, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*

Sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*

Socer, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*

Socialis, e, adj. (socius,) *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*

Societas, ätis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from*

Socius, i, m. *an ally ; a companion.*

Socordia, æ, f. (socora,) *negligence ; sloth.*

Socrätes, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*

Sol, solis, m. *the sun.*

Soleo, ēre, itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; *to be wont ; to be accustomed : solēbat, used.*

Solidus, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*

Solitudo, inis, f. (solus,) *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*

Solitus, a, um, part. (soleo,) *accustomed ; usual.*

Sollers, tis, adj. *ingenious*; *inventive*; *cunning*; *skilful*; *shrewd*.

Sollertia, æ, f. *sagacity*; *skill*; *shrewdness*.

Solon, ònis, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*.

Solstitium, i, n. (sol & sisto,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day*.

Solum, i, n. *the earth; the soil; land*.

Solùm, adv. *alone*; *only*; from

Solus, a, um, adj. § 107; *alone*.

Solùtus, a, um, part. from

Solvo, solvère, solvi, solùtum, a. *to dissolve; to melt; to answer*.

Somnio, ãre, ãvi, àtum, n. *to dream; from*

Somnium, i, n. *a dream; from*

Somnus, i, m. *sleep*.

Sonitus, ùs, m. *a sound; a noise*.

Sono, ãre, ui, ítum, n. *to sound; to resound; from*

Sonus, i, m. *a sound*.

Sorbeo, -ère, -ui, *to suck in; to absorb*.

Soror, òris, f. *a sister*.

Sp., *an abbreviation of Spurius*.

Spargo, spargère, sparsi, sparsum, a. *to sprinkle; to strew; to scatter; to sow*.

Sparsi. *See Spargo*.

Sparsus, a, um, part.

Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia*.

Spartacus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.

Spartanus, i, m. *a Spartan*.

Sparti, òrum, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed*.

Spartum, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made*.

Spatiosus, a, um, adj. *large; spacious; from*

Spatium, i, n. *a space; room; distance*.

Species, èi, f. (specio,) *an appearance*.

Spectaculum, i, n. *a spectacle; a show; from*

Specto, ãre, ãvi, àtum, a. freq. (specio,) *to behold; to see; to consider; to regard; to relate, to refer*.

Specus, ùs, m. f. & n. *a cave*.

Spelunca, æ, f. *a cave*.

Spero, ãre, ãvi, àtum, n. *to hope, to expect*.

Spes, ei, f. *hope; expectation; promise*.

Speusippus, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato*.

Sphinx, gis, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion*.

- Spina, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*  
 Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; from*  
 Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*  
 Splendo, ēre, ui, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*  
 Splendidus, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*  
 Splendor, ōria, m. *brightness; splendor.*  
 Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to despoil; to strip; to deprive; from*  
 Spolium, i, n. *spoils; booty.*  
 Spondeo, spondere, sponondi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*  
 Sponsa, æ, f. *a bride.*  
 Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*  
 Spurius, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*  
 Squama, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*  
 Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*  
 Stadium, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*  
 Stannum, i, n. *tin.*  
 Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)  
 Statim, adv. *immediately.*  
 Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*  
 Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*  
 Statuarius, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*  
 Statuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*  
 Status, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*  
 Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*  
 Stella, æ, f. *a star.*  
 Sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*  
 Sterto, ēre, ui, n. *to snore.*  
 Stipes, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*  
 Stirps, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*  
 Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*  
 Stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*  
 Stoliditas, ātis, f. *stupidity; from*  
 Stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*  
 Strages, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*  
 Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strangle.*  
 Strenue, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*  
 Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*  
 Strophædes, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*  
 Struo, struere, struxi, structum,

a. *to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambuscade.*

Struthiocamēlus, i, m. *an ostrich.*

Strymon, ōnis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.*

Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.*

Studiōse, adv. (studiōsus,) *studiously; diligently.*

Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.*

Stultitia, æ, f. *folly; from*

Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *foolish: stulti, fools.*

Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed.*

Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*

Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)

Suadens, tis, part. from

Suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge.*

Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody.*

Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably.*

Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.*

Subdūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.*

Subductus, a, um, part.

Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

(sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.*

Subīgo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer.*

Subitō, adv. *suddenly; from*

Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected.*

Sublātus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up.*

Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.*

Sublimē, adv. *aloft; in the air.*

Submergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink.*

Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink.*

Submersus, a, um, part.

Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at.*

Subrideo, -ridere, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile.*

Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -silii, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump.*

Substituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute.*

Subter, prep. *under.*

Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean.*

Subvenio, -venire, -vêni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance: to succor, to help*

- Subvôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*
- Succêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow.*
- Successor, ôris, m. *a successor.*
- Succus, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap.*
- Suffêro, sufferre, sustûli, sublâtum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.*
- Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Sufficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient.*
- Suffodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine.*
- Suffossus, a, um, part.
- Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.*
- Sui, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duæ sibi similes, like one another.*
- Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*
- Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terrôri esse, to excite terror.*
- Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supêrus,) *the highest ; greatest ; perfect : in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.*
- Sumo, sumere, sumpsî, sump-tum, a. *to take.*
- Sumptus, a, um, part.
- Sumptus, ûs, m. *expense.*
- Supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture ; household goods.*
- Super, prep. *above ; upon.*
- Superbè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *proudly ; haughtily.*
- Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness.*
- Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*
- Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*
- Superfluous, a, um, adj. (super-fluo,) *superfluous.*
- Superjacio, -jacere, -jêci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over.*
- Superjactor, -jâci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*
- Supêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.*
- Superstitiosus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*
- Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive.*
- Supêrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. supremus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above high ; upper.*

**Supervacuus**, a, um, adj. *superfluous*.

**Supervenio**, -ventre, -vëni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly*.

**Supervolo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over*.

**Suppëto**, ère, ivi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient*.

**Supplex**, icis, adj. *suppliant*.

**Supplicium**, i. n. *a punishment*.

**Suppono**, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute*.

**Supra**, prep. & adv. *above; before*.

**Surëna**, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.

**Surgo**, surgëre, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*.

**Sus**, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.

**Suscipio**, -cipëre, -cëpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive*.

**Suspectus**, a, um, part. & adj. (suspicio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.

**Suspendo**, -pendëre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up*.

**Suspensus**, a, um, part.

**Suspicio**, -spicëre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect*.

**Suspïcor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise*.

**Sustento**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to sustain; to support: sustentare vitam, to support one's self; from*

**Sustineo**, -tinëre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support*.

**Sustollo**, sustollëre, sustûli, sublâtum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise*.

**Suus**, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.

**Sylla**. See Sulla.

**Sylläba**, æ, f. *a syllable*

**Sylva**. See Silva.

**Syphax**, âcis, m. *a king of Numidia*.

**Syracûsæ**, ârum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.

**Syria**, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.

**Syriacus**, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria*.

## T.

**T.**, an abbreviation of Titus.

**Tabesco**, tabescëre, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away*.

**Tabûla**, æ, f. *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting: plumbea tabûla, a plate or sheet of lead*.

**Taceo**, ère, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.



- Tactus, ōs, m. (tango,) *the touch.*  
 Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or  
 pertæsum est, imp. *to be*  
*weary of: vitæ eos tædet,*  
*they are weary of life.*  
 Tænārus, i, m., & um, i, n. *a*  
*promontory in Laconia, now*  
*cape Matapan.*  
 Talentum, i, n. *a talent; a sum*  
*variously estimated from \$860*  
*to \$1020.*  
 Talis, e, adj. *such.*  
 Talpa, æ, c. *a mole.*  
 Tam, adv. *so; so much.*  
 Tamen, conj. *yet; notwithstanding*  
*ing; still; nevertheless.*  
 Tanāis, is, m. *a river between Eu-*  
*rope and Asia, now the Don.*  
 Tanāquil, ilis, f. *the wife of Tar-*  
*quinius Priscus.*  
 Tandem, adv. *at length; at last;*  
*finally.*  
 Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum,  
 a. *to touch.*  
 Tanquam, or Tamquam, adv. *as;*  
*as well as; as if; like.*  
 Tantālus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter;*  
*the father of Pelops, and king*  
*of Phrygia.*  
 Tantò, adv. (tantus,) *so much.*  
 Tantopere, adv. (tantus & opus,)  
*so much; so greatly.*  
 Tantum, adv. *only; so much;*  
*from*  
 Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great;*  
*such: tanti, of so much value:*  
*tanti est, it is worth the pains;*  
*it makes amends. non est*  
*tanti, it is not best; it is not*  
*worth while.*  
 Tardè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (tardus,  
*slowly.*  
 Tarditas, ātis, f. (tardus,) *slow*  
*ness; dulness; heaviness.*  
 Tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to retard,*  
*to check; to stop; from*  
 Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow; dull.*  
 Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tar*  
*entine; of or belonging to*  
*Tarentum: Tarentini, Tar*  
*entines; the inhabitants of*  
*Tarentum.*  
 Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city*  
*in the south of Italy.*  
 Tarpēia, æ, f. *the daughter of*  
*Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed*  
*the Roman citadel to the Sa*  
*bines.*  
 Tarpēius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian*  
*mons, the Tarpeian or Capi*  
*toline mount.*  
 Tarquinii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of*  
*Etruria, whence the family of*  
*Tarquin derived their name.*  
 Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin; the*  
*name of an illustrious Roman*  
*family, of which two, Priscus*  
*and Superbus, were kings*  
 Tarquinii, ōrum, pl. *the Tar*  
*quins.*  
 Tartārus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl  
 n. *Tartarus; the infernal re*  
*gions.*  
 Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula*  
*of the Black sea, now called*  
*the Crimea or Taurida.*



**Taurus**, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*

**Taurus**, i, m. *a bull.*

**Taÿgētus**, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*

**Tectum**, i, n. *a roof; a house.*

**Tectus**, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*

**Teges**, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*

**Tego**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. *to cover; to defend.*

**Tegumentum**, i, n. *a covering.*

**Telum**, i, n. *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*

**Temērē**, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*

**Tempe**, n. pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*

**Temperies**, iēi, f. *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*

**Tempestas**, ātis, f. *a storm; a tempest.*

**Templum**, i, n. *a temple.*

**Tempus**, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*

**Temulentus**, a, um, adj. *drunken; intoxicated.*

**Tendo**, tendēre, tetendi, tensum, a. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*

**Tenēbræ**, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*

**Teneo**, tenēre, tenui, tentum, a.

*to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.*

**Tentātus**, a, um, part. from

**Tento**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *freq. to attempt; to try.*

**Tentyritæ**, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentyra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*

**Tenuis**, e, adj. *thin; light; rare.*

**Tenus**, prep. *up to; as far as.*

**Tepesco**, escēre, ui, inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*

**Ter**, num. adv. *thrice.*

**Terentius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

**Tergum**, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*

**Termino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*

**Terminus**, i, m. *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*

**Terni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three by three; three.*

**Terra**, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*

**Terreo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*

**Terrester**, terrestris, terrestre, adj. *terrestrial: animal terrestre, a land animal.*

**Terribilis**, e, adj. *terrible.*

**Territo**, āre, āvi, ātum, *freq. (terreo,) to terrify; to afflict.*



- Territorium**, i, n. (terra,) *territory*.
- Territus**, a, um, part. (terreo.)
- Terror**, ōris, m. *terror*; *consternation*; *fear*.
- Tertius**, a, um, num. adj. *the third*.
- Tertiō**, num. adv. *the third time*.
- Testa**, æ, f. *an earthen vessel*; *a shell*.
- Testamentum**, i, n. *a will*; *a testament*.
- Testūdo**, inis, f. *a tortoise*.
- Tetigi**. See **Tango**.
- Teutōnes**, um, & **Teutōni**, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri*.
- Texo**, texere, texui, textum, a. *to weave*; *to plait*; *to form*; *to construct*.
- Thalāmus**, i, m. *a bed-chamber*; *a dwelling*.
- Thales**, is & ētis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Thasus**, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace*.
- Theātrum**, i, n. *a theatre*.
- Thebæ**, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bœotia*.
- Thebānus**, a, um, adj. *Theban*; *belonging to Thebes*.
- Thelesinus**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Themistōcles**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war*.
- Theodōrus**, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrenæ*.
- Thermōdon**, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus*.
- Theseus**, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity*.
- Thessalia**, æ, f. *Thessaly*; *a country of Greece, south of Macedonia*.
- Thessālus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.
- Thestius**, i, m. *the father of Althæa*.
- Thetis**, idis & idos, f. *one of the sea nymphs*; *the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*.
- Theutobōchus**, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri*.
- Thracia**, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia*.
- Thracius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace*; *Thracian*.
- Thrasybūlus**, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants*.
- Thus**, thuris, n. *frankincense*.
- Tibēris**, is, m. § 79; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
- Tibi**. See **Tu**.
- Tibicen**, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute*; *a piper*.
- Ticinum**, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.

- Tigrānes**, is, m. *a king of Armenia Major.*
- Tigranocerta**, ōrum, n. *a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.*
- Tigris**, Idis, (*seldom is*), f. *a tiger.*
- Tigris**, Idis & is, m. *a river in Asia.*
- Timens**, tis, part. from
- Timeo**, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to fear ; to dread ; to be afraid.*
- Timidus**, a, um, adj. *timid ; cowardly.*
- Timor**, ōris, m. *fear.*
- Tinnitus**, ūs, m. *a tinkling.*
- Tintinnabŭlum**, i, n. *a bell.*
- Titio**, ōnis, m. *a brand ; a firebrand.*
- Titus**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
- Tolĕro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bear ; to endure ; to admit of.*
- Tollo**, tollĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, a. *to raise ; to pick up ; to remove ; to do away with.*
- Tondeo**, tondĕre, totondi, tonsūm, a. *to shave ; to shear.*
- Ōnĭtru**, u, n. *thunder.*
- Ōno**, āre, ui, itum, n. *to thunder : tonat, it thunders.*
- Tormētum**, i, n. (*torqueo*), ~~an~~ *engine for throwing stones and darts.*
- Torquātus**, i, m. *a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.*
- Torquis**, is, d. *a collar ; a chain.*
- Tot**, ind. adj. *so many.*
- Totidem**, ind. adj. *the same number ; as many.*
- Totus**, a, um, adj. § 107 ; *whole entire ; all.*
- Trabs**, is, f. *a beam.*
- Tractātus**, a, um, part. from
- Tracto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*traho*), *to treat ; to handle.*
- Tractus**, ūs, m. (*traho*), *a tract ; a country ; a region.*
- Tractus**, a, um, part. (*traho*.)
- Tradītus**, a, um, part. from
- Trado**, -dĕre, -dīdi, -dītum, a. (*trans & do*), *to deliver ; to give ; to give up ; to relate ; to teach : tradunt, they report : tradītur, it is related ; it is reported : traduntur, they are reported.*
- Tragicus**, a, um, adj. *tragic.*
- Tragœdia**, æ, f. *a tragedy.*
- Traho**, trahĕre, traxi, tractum, a. *to draw ; to drag : bellum, to protract ; to prolong : liquidas aquas trahĕre, to draw along clear waters ; to flow with a clear stream.*
- Trajicio**, -jicĕre, -jĕci, -jectum, a. (*trans & jacio*), *to convey over ; to pass or cross over.*
- Trames**, itis, m. (*trameo*), *a path ; a way.*
- Trano**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*trans & no*), *to swim over.*
- Tranquillus**, a, um, adj. *tranquil ; calm ; serene.*
- Trans**, prep. *over ; beyond ; on the other side.*
- Transactus**, a, um, part. (*trans Igo*.)

- Transseo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transféro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfigo**, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
- Transfuga**, æ, c. *a deserter.*
- Transgredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transigo**, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio**, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitūrus**, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translātus**, a, um, part. (trans-féro.)
- Transmarinus**, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno**. See **Trano**.
- Transvêho**, -vehere, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimēnus**, i, m. *a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
- Trebia**, æ, f. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
- Trecenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
- Trecentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredēcim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
- Trēs**, tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
- Treviri**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgium.*
- Triangulāris**, e, adj. (triangŭlum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribūnus**, i, m. *a tribune.*
- Tribuo**, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribūtum**, i, n. *a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
- Tricesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum**, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium**, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigēmini**, ōrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinacria**, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
- Triptolēmus**, i, m. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Tristitia**, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
- Triumphālis**, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

Triumphans, *tis*, part. from  
Triumpho, *âre, âvi, âtum*, n. to  
triumph.

Triumphus, *i*, m. a triumph; a  
triumphal procession.

Triumvir, *virî*, m. (*tres & vir*),  
one of three joint public offi-  
cers; a triumvir.

Troas, *âdis*, f. a country of Asia  
Minor, bordering upon the  
Hellespont.

Trochilus, *i*, m. a wren.

Troglodytæ, *ârum*, c. pl. Trog-  
lodytes, a people of Ethiopia,  
who dwell in caves.

Troja, *æ*, f. Troy, the capital of  
Troas.

Trojânus, *a, um*, adj. Trojan.

Trucido, *âre, âvi, âtum*, a. to slay;  
to murder; to massacre.

Trux, *ucis*, adj. savage; cruel;  
fierce; stern; grim.

Tu, subs. pro. thou; § 133.

Tuba, *æ*, f. a trumpet.

Tuber, *ëris*, n. a bunch; a tu-  
mor; a protuberance.

Tubicen, *inis*, m. (*tuba & cano*),  
a trumpeter.

Tueor, *tuëri, tuitus sum*, dep. to  
defend; to protect.

Tugurium, *i*, n. a hut; a shed.

Tuli. See Fero.

Tullia, *æ*, f. the daughter of Ser-  
vius Tullius.

Tullius, *i*, m. a Roman.

Tullus, *i*, m. (Hostilius,) the third  
Roman king.

Tum, adv. then; and; so; also:

tum — tum, as well — as; both  
— and: tum demum, then first.

Tumultus, *ûs*, m. a noise; a tu-  
mult.

Tumulus, *i*, m. a mound; a tomb.

Tunc, adv. then.

Tunica, *æ*, f. a tunic; a close  
woollen garment, worn under  
the toga.

Turbatus, *a, um*, part. disturbed;  
confused; troubled; from

Turbo, *âre, âvi, âtum*, a. (*turba*),  
to disturb; to trouble.

Turma, *æ*, f. a troop; a compa-  
ny.

Turpis, *e*, adj. base; disgraceful.

Turpîtudo, *inis*, f. baseness; ug-  
liness.

Turris, *is*, f. a tower.

Tuscia, *æ*, f. a country of Italy,  
the same as Etruria.

Tusculum, *i*, n. a city of Latium.

Tusculus, *a, um*, adj. Tuscan; be-  
longing to Tuscany; Etru-  
rian.

Tutor, *ôris*, m. a guardian; a tu-  
tor.

Tutus, *a, um*, adj. (*ior, issimus*),  
safe.

Tuus, *a, um*, adj. pro. § 139; (*tu*),  
thy; thine

Tyrannis, *idis & idos*, f. tyranny;  
arbitrary power.

Tyrannus, *i*, m. a tyrant; a  
usurper; a king.

Tyrius, *a, um*, adj. Tyrian: Tyr-  
ii, Tyrians; inhabitants of  
Tyre.

**Tyrrhēnus**, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian or Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany.*

**Cyrus**, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia.*

U.

**Uber**, ēris, n. *an udder; a teat.*

**Ubertas**, ātis, f. *fertility; fruitfulness.*

**Ubi**, adv. *where; when; as soon as.*

**Ubique**, adv. *every where.*

**Ulcisor**, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge; to avenge.*

**Ullus**, a, um, adj. § 107; *any; any one.*

**Ultior**, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further.*

**Uterius**, adv. *farther; beyond; longer.*

**Ultimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of ultior,) *the last.*

**Ultra**, prep. *beyond; more than; —adv. besides; moreover; further.*

**Ultus**, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged.*

**Ulysses**, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca.*

**Umbra**, æ, f. *a shade; a shadow.*

**Umbro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade; to darken.*

**Unā**, adv. (unus,) *together.*

**Unde**, adv. *whence; from which.*

**Undēcim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven.*

**Undenonagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth.*

**Undequingenta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine.*

**Undetricesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth. [nineteenth.]*

**Undevicesimus**, a, um, num. adj.

**Undeviginti**, num. adj. *nineteen.*

**Undique**, adv. *on all sides.*

**Unguis**, is, m. *a claw; a talon; a nail.*

**Ungula**, æ, f. *a claw; a talon; a hoof: binis ungulis, cloven-footed.*

**Unicus**, a, um, adj. *one alone; sole; only.*

**Unio**, ōnis, m. *a pearl.*

**Universus**, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole; universal; all.*

**Unquam**, adv. *ever: nec unquam, and never.*

**Unus**, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one; only; alone.*

**Unusquisque**, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one; each; § 138, 4.*

**Urbs**, is, f. *a city; the chief city; Rome.*

**Uro**, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn.*

**Ursus**, i, m. *a bear.*

**Usque**, adv. *even; as far as; till until.*

**Usus**, a, um, part. (utor.)

**Usus**, ūs, m. *use; custom; profit advantage.*

**Ut**, conj. *that; in order that; so that; adv. as.*

Utcunque, adv. *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrique, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrum, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes; passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife*

## V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viātor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vāgor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ūs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vāgor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valēre,*

*to be very powerful: vale, farewell.*

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2.) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (vehō.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issīmē,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Vehō, vehēre, veki, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscany, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also*



- even* : vel lecta, *even when read* : vel — vel, *either — or*.  
 Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. *to pluck*.  
 Vellus, ĕris, n. *a fleece*.  
 Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *swift ; rapid ; active*.  
 Velum, i, n. *a sail*.  
 Velut, & Velūti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as ; as if*.  
 Venālis, e, adj. *venal ; mercenary*.  
 Venans, tis, part. (venor.)  
 Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase : canis, a hound*.  
 Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman*.  
 Vendīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell ; from*  
 Vendo, vendēre, vendīdi, venditum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell*.  
 Venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned ; poisonous ; from*  
 Venēnum, i, n. *poison*.  
 Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3 ; *to be exposed for sale ; to be sold*.  
 Venētus, i. m., or Brigantinus, a *lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Roden sea, or lake of Constance*.  
 Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come ; to advance*.  
 Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hunt*.  
 Venter, tris, m. *the belly ; the stomach*.  
 Ventus, i, m. *a wind*.  
 Venus, ĕris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*.  
 Ver, veris, n. *the spring*.  
 Verber, ĕris, n. *a whip ; a rod ; a blow ; a stripe*.  
 Verbēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strike*.  
 Verbum, i, n. *a word*.  
 Verē, adv. (verus,) *truly*.  
 Vereor, ĕri, itus sum, dep. *to fear ; to be concerned for*.  
 Vergo, vergēre, versi, n. *to tend to ; to incline ; to verge towards ; to bend ; to look*.  
 Verisimīlis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) *probable*.  
 Verītus, a, um, part. (vereor.)  
 Verō, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but : —adv. indeed ; truly*.  
 Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy*.  
 Versātus, a, um, part. *from*  
 Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn ; to revolve ; to dwell ; to live ; to reside*.  
 Versus, a, um, part. (vertor.)  
 Versūs, prep. *towards*.  
 Vertex, icis, m. *the top ; the summit ; the crown of the head*.  
 Verto, tēre, ti, sum, a. *to turn to change*.  
 Veru, u, n. § 87 ; *a spit*.  
 Verūm, conj. *but ; but yet ; from*  
 Verus, a, um, adj. *true*.  
 Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon ; to feed upon ; to eat ; to subsist upon*.  
 Vespērl, or -ē, adv. *at evening* :

- tam vesp̄eri, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibulum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesūlus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Tītus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ēris, adj. *ancient; old: vetēres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. *See Veho.*
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty; twenty.*
- Vicesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. *See Vinco.*
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinitas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. § 94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victīma, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victūrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, ilis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl. the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.*

- Villicus**, i, m. *an overseer of an estate ; a steward.*
- Villus**, i, m. *long hair ; coarse hair.*
- Vincio**, vincere, vinxi, vinctum, a. *to bind.*
- Vinco**, vincēre, vici, victum, a. *to conquer ; to vanquish ; to surpass.*
- Vinctus**, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vinculum**, i, n. *a chain : in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex**, icis, c. *an avenger ; a protector ; a defender ; an assenter ; from*
- Vindico**, are, avi, atum, a. *to claim ; to avenge.*
- Vindicta**, æ, f. *vengeance ; punishment.*
- Vinum**, i, n. *wine.*
- Viola**, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Violo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to violate ; to pollute ; to corrupt.*
- Vir**, viri, m. *a man.*
- Vireo**, ere, ui, n. *to be green ; to be verdant ; to flourish.*
- Vires**. See **Vis**.
- Virga**, æ, f. *a rod ; a small staff ; a switch.*
- Virgilius**, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*
- Virginus**, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo**, inis, f. *a virgin ; a girl ; a maid.*
- Virgula**, æ, f. (dim. from *virga*,) *a small rod.*
- Viriathus**, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomarus**, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus**, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue ; merit ; excellence ; power ; valor ; faculty.*
- Vis**, vis, f. § 85 ; *power ; strength ; force : vis hominum, a multitude of men : vim facere, to do violence :—pl. vires, ium, power ; strength.*
- Viscus**, eris, n. *an entrail : viscera, pl. the bowels ; the flesh.*
- Vistula**, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis**, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus**, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus**, us, m. *the sight.*
- Vita**, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus**, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifera**, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis**, is, f. *a vine.*
- Vitium**, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito**, are, avi, atum, a. *to shun ; to avoid.*
- Vitupero**, are, avi, atum, a. *to find fault with ; to blame.*
- Vividus**, a, um, adj. *lively ; vivid ; from*

Vivo, vivere, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*

Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*

Vix, adv. *scarcely.*

Vixi. *See Vivo.*

Voco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*

Volo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to fly.*

Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*

Volsci, òr m, m. pl. *a people of Latium*

Volücer, -ris, -cre, adj. *winged: —subs. a bird.*

Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolinus.*

Voluntas, âtis, f. (volo,) *will.*

Voluptas, âtis, f. (volüpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*

Volütatus, a, um, part. from

Volütò, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*

Vo vo, vëre, vi, ütum, a. *to roll; to turn.*

Votum, i, n (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*

Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*

Vulcânus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*

Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*

Vulnerâtus, a, um, part. from

Vulnëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *(to) wound; from*

Vulnus, èris, n. *a wound*

Vulpecûla, æ, f. (dim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*

Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*

Vultur, ùris, m. *a vulture.*

Vultus, ùs, m. *the countenance; (the look.)*

## X.

Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*

Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*

Xenocrâtes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academia.*

Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

## Z.

Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*

Zeno, ònis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*

Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*

Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*

Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

# NOTES AND REFERENCES

## TO THE

# FIRST LATIN BOOK.

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By means of the following Notes, the Reader can be used in connection with Andrews' First Latin Book. The same letters which originally, by means of notes at the foot of the page, referred to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar, may now be taken as referring also to these Notes, and through these to the First Latin Book.

In preparing these Notes, while regard has constantly been had to the editor's former mode of commenting simply by reference to the Grammar, occasional explanations have been added, for the sake of the younger classes. In some instances, when special reasons seemed to render it expedient, the reference to the First Latin Book relates to a different principle from the corresponding one in the Grammar, and sometimes, though rarely, a reference to the Grammar is here left with no corresponding note. In addition, however, to the original notes, numerous references will be found in the following pages, to principles contained in the First Latin Book; and as in such cases the text contains no letter of reference, the word or phrase to be explained is cited in the notes.

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 L. 92. \* What verb is here omitted? L. 90, N. 3. What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? L. 104—after participles? L. 103. / L. 126, 2. \* L. 18, 2 and 4. \* L. 24, 6. \* Superlatives followed by a partitive genitive are used like nouns, agreeing in gender and number, though not in case, with the genitives following them; as *stultissima animalium*, i. e., *stultissima animalia*. What is the rule for the dative after adjectives and verbs? L. 109. / L. 96, 1. \* L. 45, 2.
15. \* L. 88, 2. \* L. 9, 1; and L. 11. \* L. 32, 1. \* L. 15, 1; and L. 13. \* L. 90, R. 2. / L. 97, 1. \* L. 40, 2. \* L. 113 and N. \* L. 21, *summa*, L. 40, 3 and 39, N. 2. / L. 39, 6. \* L. 99. \* L. 114. \* See *ne quidem*, in Dict., under *ne*. \* L. 91, N. 1. What is a preposition? L. 82, 7—the rule for the accusative after prepositions? L. 97, 1. \* L. 91, 4. \* L. 12, 1, and L. 14, 4. To find the nom. sing. of *culices* make use of L. 22, I., of R. 3, and R. 2. \* L. 91, 5. \* L. 10, R. 2. *Mitis* is sometimes followed by a dative; here it takes *erga* with the accusative. L. 109, R. 5.
16. \* L. 97, 3. \* L. 22, I., R. 1. \* L. 47, N. 2; and L. 96, N. 2. What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? L. 97, 3. \* L. 88, 2. \* L. 15, 1; and L. 16, 2. / L. 75, 2. \* L. 82, (1.) \* L. 8, 5. \* L. 126, 2; and L. 57, 2. What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? L. 99. / L. 117, N. 1. \* L. 32, 1 and 3.
17. \* L. 144, N. \* L. 12, 1. \* L. 117, N. 2. \* *Primus* is translated as if it were *primum* limiting *duxit*, "first led." L. 91, 9. / *Esse*, "exist," L. 95, N. 5. \* L. 17, 1, and N. \* *Possum* is sometimes followed by the accusative of a neuter adjective or pronoun, *nihil*, &c., where in English we supply *do* or the like; as, *nihil potest*, "can do nothing." *Dulce*, L. 91, 7. \* L. 95, 4. What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause*, *manner*, &c.? L. 117, 1—for *utor*, &c.?—for verbs signifying *to rejoice*, *glory* or *confide in*, &c.? L. 116, 4—for verbs which in English are followed by *with*? L. 117, 2—for verbs signifying *to abound*, &c.? L. 117, 3—for the ablative of *price* and *time*? L. 118, 1 and 2—for a genitive or ablative of *property*, *character* or *quality*? L. 114. / L. 110, 1. \* L. 89. \* L. 12, 1; and L. 22, I., and R. 1. \* L. B, er.



• L. 39, N. 2. • L. 5, H. • L. 9. • L. 44, N. • L. 7, 3; and 18. L. 25, 1. / L. 12, 1. *Prioribus*, sc. *pedibus*, "their fore feet." • L. 79, N. • Sing. *locus*, *m.*; plur. commonly *loca*, *n.* • L. 103, 1. • L. 101. Upon what may the infinitive depend? L. 95, 5. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? L. 95, N. 5. After what classes of verbs does the infinitive with a subject accusative follow? L. 95, N. 4.

What is the object of *cupio*? L. 95, 5; and L. 96, R. 2. • L. 19. 18, 2 and 3: to find the nom. sing., see L. 23, II., and R. 2. • L. 76. • L. J, 5. *Tiberim*, L. G, I., 1. • L. 47, N. 2. • L. 99, R. 2. / L. 126, 2. • L. 92, 2. • L. 81, Exc. • L. 111. / L. 117, 1. What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? L. 95, 4. • L. 90, 5. • L. 91, 7.

• L. 109. With what does *turpius* agree? • *Suos* being used 20. without reference to a definite person, is to be translated "one's." What are gerunds? L. 47, 17. By what cases are gerunds followed? L. 123, 2. How are gerunds governed? L. 123, 3. What rule is to be given for the genitive of gerunds? L. 100. • L. 117, 1. • L. 17, 2: to find the nom. sing. see L. 22, I., and R. 2. • A predicate adjective. / L. 117, 1. *Nova*, L. 91, 5. • L. 109, and L. 91, 4, "to one ignorant of reading." • From *ineo*. • Instead of *urbem delendi*, *cives trucidandi*, *nomen Romanum extinguendi*. L. 123, 4. What is the rule for the dative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 109. / L. 47, N. 2. • *Et—et*, see *et* in Dict. What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 97. *Ad discendum*. L. 123, 5.

• For what is *œdificandam* used? L. 123, 4. What is the rule 21. for the ablative of gerunds and gerundives? Answer. Either L. 99, or L. 117, 1, according as a preposition is or is not expressed. • This adverb modifies the gerund on account of the gerund having the nature of a verb. L. 88: see also L. 123, 1. *Lacedæmonii*, *orum*, subst. *m.*, the Lacedæmonians. • "Were accustomed to exercise." L. 47, N. 2. What is a compound sentence? L. 93, 1. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? L. 93, 8. What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions? L. 88, II. • L. 92, 1. • L. 82, 8, (4.) What is the object of *accipere*? L. 96, 1. / What is the subject of *præstat*? L. 95, 4; and L. 81, 8 and 9.

• A conjunction placed before each of two or more connected 22. words, gives peculiar emphasis to each. • L. 15, 1; and L. 17, R. What is the root of *nox*? How is the nom. sing. formed?

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- In translating *nox erat*, supply *it* before the verb, and let the noun follow the verb, "it was night." L. 22, I., R. 1 and 2. \* L. 90, 3. \* To what class of conjunctions does this belong? L. 82, (3). \* L. 131, N. / L. 109, R. 2: the dative after a verb is often thus used in Latin, where the English idiom requires a possessive case or a possessive adjective pronoun; as, *mihi in mentem revoco*, "I recall to my mind." \* On what verb does the dependent clause *crocodilum crescere* depend? L. 95, N. 4. Why is *crocodilum* in the accusative? L. 95, 3. What is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. \* L. 128, II. \* L. 95, 1. *Aulem, enim* and *vero* occupy the second or third place in their clause. \* L. 98. / What are the two constructions which may follow the comparative degree? *Ans.* A dependent clause connected by *quam*, or an ablative. When is the comparative degree followed by an ablative? L. 119, 1. When *quam* is expressed, what case follows it? L. 119, 2. \* What words are to be supplied? \* What is the positive of this adjective?—its root? How are the comparative and superlative formed? L. 39, 6.
23. \* L. 36, 2. \* What is to be supplied before this genitive? \* In what case is *feræ*, and why? L. 109. Why is *homini* in the dative? \* L. 1 and 9. \* What is the rule for the construction of relatives? L. 94, 2. / L. 78. \* L. 15, 1; L. 17, 2; and L. 22, I. and 2. \* L. 18, 2. \* L. 117, 1. / L. 116, 4. \* *Is*, though often following *qui*, is commonly to be translated before it: *bona*, "good things;" *mala*, "evil things" L. 91, 5. \* L. 79. \* L. 104, and R. 1. \* L. F, us. \* L. 133, 1.
24. What mood follows *cum*? L. 132, 2. How is the subjunctive after adverbs of time to be translated? L. 132, R. 1. \* L. 117, 2. \* L. 116, 4. \* L. 15, 1 and 2. \* See Ref. e, p. 17. / L. 117, 1. \* L. 81, 6-12. \* L. 89, 1. For what purpose is *rex Macedoniæ* added? L. 89, R. \* L. 110. What is the rule for the mood in a clause denoting a purpose, object or result? L. 133, 1. / L. 134, 3. \* L. 5, II., and L. 97, 3. / Give the rules for forming its nom. sing. L. 22, I., and R. 1 and 3. \* Rule for its nom. sing. \* *Ne-quidem*, "not even," see Dict. \* L. H, 1. / L. 97, 4. / *Dico, duco* and *facio*, like *fero*, p. 104, commonly lose *e* in the 2nd pers. sing. of the imperative active, and become *dic, duc, fac*. L. 129, p. 171. \* L. 106, 1. \* L. 109. \* L. 128, I.
25. \* "*Him*," i. e., Alexander. \* The subj. imperfect after the perfect indefinite, L. 135, 2. \* L. 116, 4. \* L. 34, and L. 2, 5, (b).

• L. 135, 1. / L. 88, 1, R. 1. • L. 133, 1 and 6. • L. 123, 3; and L. 117, 1. • L. 135, 1. / L. 108, 2, and R. 1. • L. 95, N. 6. • L. 135, 2. In what mood is the verb of an indirect question? L. 129, 1. When is a question indirect? L. 129, N. How is the subjunctive in indirect questions translated? L. 129, 2. • L. 36, 3. What is to be supplied? • Its subjects are the preceding clauses, L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? L. 95, 3. What word is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 117, N. 1.

• L. 117, N. 1. • Supply *esse*, which is often omitted in the 26. compound forms of the infinitive. • L. 95, 3. • L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. • L. 97, 1. / What preceding thing does the pronoun *id* here indicate? See L. 41, 1. • L. 8, 5. What is the rule for the agreement of participles? L. 91, 1. By what cases are they followed? L. 121, 9. What is said of the time denoted by the present, perfect, and future active participles? L. 121, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. • L. 96, 2.

• See Ref. e, p. 17. • L. 108, 1. • A Greek accusative, L. G. 27. II, 1; see also L. D, is. • L. 98. • L. 111, and N. 1. / L. 121, 9, and L. 96, N. 2. • L. 89, R., "when a boy." • L. 117, 1. • On what does this infinitive depend? / L. 91, 4. • L. 110, 1; and L. 91, 4. • L. 116, 4. *Congregantur*; the passive voice is here used like what is called in Greek the middle voice, or like the active voice with *se*. • "In that," or, "in the thing," L. 91, 5. • What does this adverb modify? • 105, 1. • L. 108, R. 2.

*Satiāti*, L. 122, 2. • L. 110. • 97, 4. • *Transitūri*, "when 28. about to pass over," L. 121, 4; and L. 122, 2—*laudātus*, "when praised." L. 121, 5; and L. 122, 2. • L. 117, N. 1. • "Upon those which go before (them)," L. 122, 3; and L. 111. / L. H, 1. • L. 116, 5. • L. 92—*Bucephālon*, a Greek noun, L. 11, 2 and 3; also L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. • L. 111, N. 2—*heres*, L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. / L. 109, R. 1. • L. 133, 1. • L. 88, 2.

• L. 108, R. 1. • L. 111. • L. 101. • L. 123, and L. 109. • L. 29. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. / L. 123, 4 and 5. • L. 113, and N. • L. 91, 4. What is the rule for the ablative absolute? L. 120. *Senescente Lunā*, L. 120, N. 2: the same note is applicable to the other ablatives marked (\*). • L. 97, 3. / L. 108, 2. • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 120, R. 1. • L. 108, 1.

*Aculeo amisso*, L. 120, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. *Convolvuntur*, in a 30. middle or reflexive sense, for *se convolvunt*. See note on *congregantur*, p. 27. • L. 45, 4. • L. 133, 1, and N. 1.

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31. • *Metu*, "through fear," or, "influenced by fear." L. 117, 1; L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 97, 3. • L. 118, 2. • L. 128, R. • L. 91, 4. / L. 95, 3. • L. 121, 6 (b). • L. 95, N. 4. • L. 117, 1. / *Exoravit* here takes an acc. of the person and a subj. clause with *ut*, denoting the thing, L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 120, "That having gnawed the nets, he would set him at liberty;" or, "that he would gnaw the nets and set him at liberty," L. 120, N. 3; or, "to gnaw the nets and," &c., L. 133, 2. *Liberatus*. L. 121, 5, (a). • L. 88, 2. = What is the object of this verb? L. 96, R. 2. • L. 95, N. 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 112, 1. / L. 122, 3.
32. • L. 109. • L. 127, R. • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 45, R. 2. / L. 94, 1 and 2. / L. 91, 4. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 91, 5. / L. 88, 2. • L. 88, 1., R. 2. • L. 47, N. 2. = L. 89, 1. • L. 128, 1. • *Autem, enim* and *vero* commonly occupy the second place in a clause. *Bona* is in the acc., the subject of *conferri*, L. 95, 3. / The subject of *oportuit* is, *omnia bona in unum conferri*, L. 95, 4: see also L. 81, 6, 8, and 9. / L. 97, 3. • L. 120, and N. 2. In translating a participle, its time must conform to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, *adveniente domino grues avolant*, "when the owner comes, the cranes fly off;" *adveniente domino grues avolabant*, "when the owner came, the cranes flew off," &c. • L. 117, 1. • L. 47, N. 2.
33. • L. 121, 9. *Relinquis*, L. 50, R. 4 and 5. • L. 113. • L. 91, 5. For the case of *tutis*, see L. 111. • *Dulcia tutis præponere* is the subject of *est*. • L. 82, (4), and L. 50, R. 3. / The adverb is often separated from the word which it modifies by the oblique case of a noun modifying the same word. / L. 117, 1. • L. 50, R. 4. • L. 116, 4. / L. 111. • L. 107, 2, and N. = "Was accustomed to lie," or, "kept lying," L. 47, N. 2. • L. 24, 3. • L. 117, 1. / L. 103, 1, and L. 1, 6. / L. 42, 1. • L. 116, 4. • L. 133, 1, and 134, 1. • The subjunctive denoting a result after *quem*, L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 2 and 3. • L. 111. • L. 132, 2. • L. 134, 3.
34. • L. 117, 1. • L. 121, 9. • *Quidem* follows an emphatic word. • L. 88, 1., 1. • L. 110, 4. / L. 79, N. / L. 97, 4. • L. 47, N. 2. • L. 29, N. 2. / L. 9, Exc. 3. • L. 126, 3. • L. 110, 1. = L. 47, 11. • L. 95, 3. • L. 88, 2. / L. 95, N. 4. / L. 40, 3. • When a noun is limited by another noun and by an adjective,

the adjective usually stands first. \* L. 120. † L. 117, N. 1.  
 " L. 103, 3. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 117, 2 • L. 131, 1. † L.  
 119, N. 3.

• L. 91, 4. † L. 117, 1. • L. 95, 5. • L. 95, N. 4. • Supply *id* 35.  
 before *quod*, "that which," or "what." † L. 111. • "Had seen  
 it first," the comparative is used when only two are spoken of.  
 L. 39, 4. • L. 128, II., 1 and N. † L. 82, 7, (1.) • L. 116, 4.  
 † *Peto* has various constructions, it is here construed with the *acc.*  
 of the thing and the *abl.* of the person with *a*; see L. 96, 3, and  
 N. 6. • L. 98. • "Not even *our* bodies;" see note (c), p. 34. • L.  
 110, 1. † L. 131, 1, and (a.)

*Spectātur* has for its subject the clause, *quid fiat*. L. 90, 5. • L. 36.  
 129, 1 and 2. † L. 120, and N. 3. • L. 94, N. 2. • L. 132, 2.  
 • L. 131, 1, and (a) and (b.) † "These fellows." L. 42, N. 2.  
 • L. 103, 1. • See note (c), p. 32. † *Epūlor* takes either the *acc.* or  
 the *abl.* L. 116, 5. † L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, R. † L. 134, 3.  
 • L. 132. • L. 91, 5; and L. 95, 3. • L. 95, N. 4. † L. 95, N.  
 5. † L. 117, N. 1. • L. 126, 3. • *Neque*, "and not," is properly  
 both an adverb and a conjunction. † L. 127, R. • L. 123, 3; and  
 L. 100. • L. 91, 4. • L. 121, 6, (b); and L. 95, N. 4. • *Eos*,  
*qui*, "those who," or "such as." † L. 123, 3 and 5. • L. 133, 1,  
 and L. 134, 1, 2 and 3.

• *Reducēre* depends on *condāre*. L. 95, N. 5. † L. 96, R. 2. 37.  
 • *Inter se*, "between themselves," or "with each other." *Facē-*  
*rent*. L. 134, 1. • L. 120, and N. 2. • L. 95, 3, and N. 4. † L.  
 91, 4; and L. 111. • L. 96, R. 2. • L. 131, 1. • L. 95, N. 4.  
 The subject of *fore* is the clause following, beginning with *ut*.  
 † The distributives denote the number of eggs expected *each day*,  
 L. 38, 4. † L. 132, 2, and R. 1. • L. 91, N. 1. † L. 117, 1. *Con-*  
*spicāta—discēdens*. Both these participles may be translated by  
 the English present participle, but the Latin words mark the  
 time more accurately, as the past participle denotes an act prior  
 to that of the verb with which it is connected, L. 121, N. 3,  
*conspicāta*, "having seen," or "after she had seen," L. 122, 1 and  
 6; while the present participle denotes an act coëxistent with  
 that of the verb in the clause—*discēdens*, "departing," or "while  
 departing," or "as she was departing." L. 122, 1, 2 and 5. • *Nec*  
 "and—not." • *Repertas*, "if found." L. 122, 2 and 6. This  
 participle supplies the place of a conditional clause, which would  
 have been in the subjunctive, according to L. 131, 1. • L. 131,  
 (a). † L. 95, 3.

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38. • L. 128, II., 1, and N. 2. • L. 121, 6, (b.) • L. 109. • L. 129, 1. • L. 91, 5. / L. 140. • L. 111. • For that in this way, or by this means, they, &c. • The verb of *saying* on which an infinitive with the accusative depends, is often implied in some preceding verb. Here it is implied in *placuit*. † “The inquiry was made,” its subject is the following clause. L. 81, 7, 8, 11 and 12. • L. 123, 3; and L. 97, 3. • L. 22, I., and R. 2. • L. 88, 2. • L. 95, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 116, 5. • L. 131, 1, and N. • L. 92, 1. • L. 115. • What is the object of *ignorare*? L. 96, R. 2. • L. 95, N. 4.
39. • L. 97, 2. • L. 110. What is the subject of *licet*? L. 81, 8. • L. 99, R. 2. • L. 133, 3. • L. 116, 4. / Sc. *esse*. • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 115. • L. 97, 5. / L. 109, R. 1. • L. 106, 1. • L. 133, 1; and L. 134, 2. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • For what does this pronoun stand? L. 41, 1. • L. 92, 1. ‡ The subject is *quod caput*, &c., for which the pronoun *id* is prefixed to the verb in English.
40. • L. 117, 1. • The ablative of place without *in*. L. 108, R. 2. • L. 91, 6. • L. 21. • L. 111. / L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 96, N. 5. • L. 133, 1; and L. 134, N. 1; see note (\*), p. 41, / L. 132, 2. • L. 120, and N. 1; and L. 121, 7. • L. 117, N. 1, and L. 121, 9. • L. 99, R. 1. • “As to nappen is usual or common,” i. e., “as often happens,” L. 81, 8. • L. 95, N. 4. • See L. 120, N. 2. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • What is the antecedent of *quod*? L. 94, N. 2.
41. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 117, 4. † In English the order of the subject- and predicate-nominatives in questions and exclamations is reversed. • L. 129, 1. The question is denoted by *quām*. L. 125, 1. • The reflexive is used because it stands for *asinus*, the subject of the leading clause. L. 127, IV. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, II. 1. / L. 111, N. 1. • L. 115. • A relative clause, containing a reason for something preceding, takes a subjunctive, which is translated by the indicative or a gerundive, “who was unwilling,” “because I was unwilling,” or, “in being unwilling.” • L. 117, 1. / L. 95, 5. • What is the antecedent of *quo*? • L. 101, R. 3. • L. 104, R. 2. *Prima nocte*, L. 91, 8.
42. • *Sese*, the same as *se*, L. 127, IV. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • “That she,” L. 95, 3, and N. 1. • L. 96, 1. • L. 109. / L. 119, 3. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • *Se*, “her,” i. e., the tortoise. • L. 133, 1 and 2. *Arreptam*, translate according to L. 122, 8. / L. 45, R. 2. • L. 117, 1. • L. 111. *Se enim*, L. 127, IV. *Perdat*, L. 133,

1, and N. 1. \* L. 127, N. 1. *Explere*, L. 127, I. \* L. 131, 1, and (a.) \* L. 91, 5. \* L. 47, 10. \* L. 120. \* L. 108, 2, and R. \* L. 98. \* L. 103, 1 and 2. \* *Et—et*, “both—and.” \* L. 99, 43. 2. \* L. 121, 9. \* L. 117, 4. \* L. 133, 1 and 2. \* L. 120. \* L. 129, 1 and 2. \* L. 107, 2. \* L. 81, 6, *pænitet*, &c., have no subject expressed, and in general none can be supplied. \* Supply *aliquem* or *hominem* after *acquiro*. \* L. 91, 4. \* L. 103, 1. \* The historical present, L. 47, N. 4, and L. 135, N. What is the accusative of the thing after *interrogat*, L. 96, N. 6. \* What is to be supplied with *proram*? \* L. 132, 2. \* L. 49, R. 2. \* L. 29, N. 2. \* *Multo major*, “much larger,” L. 119, 3. \* L. 119, 1.

\* L. 88, 2, and R. 2. \* L. 133, 1. \* L. 81, 6, 8 and 9.—*Vera* 44. *memoras*, literally, “you say true things,” i. e., “what you say is true,” or more concisely, “that is true.” \* L. 109.—*Audita voce*, “when I hear,” L. 120, N. 2 and 3. \* L. I, Gen. pl. 2. \* L. 117, 1. \* A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. \* L. 24, 7. \* *Quid?* “what!” An accusative depending upon an active verb or preposition understood. \* *Esse* and *fuisse* in compound infinitives are often understood. \* L. 129, 1 and 2. \* *Si moriendum sit*, supply *mihî*; L. 112, 2 and Rem. (a) and (c), “if I must die:” as *moriendum sit* is impersonal, see also L. 81, 7 and 10, and N. \* L. 119, 3. \* *Praclarus* agrees with the clause, *meo cruore aspergi*, &c., which also is the subject of the impersonal verb *erit*, L. 91, 7, and L. 81, 8 and 9. \* Depending on *praclarus*, L. 109. \* L. 95, 3, and N. 1. \* L. 94, 2, and N. \* L. 111. \* L. 95, N. 4. \* L. 131. \* L. 49, R. 2. *Adoritur*, L. 47, N. 4.

\* L. 24, 7. \* L. 131, 1 and (a). \* L. 109. \* See N. (°), p. 32. 45. *Arreptum devoravit*, L. 122, 8. \* L. 121, 6, (b.) \* L. 109. *Ovis*, supply *et*, L. 88, II., R. 3. \* L. 120. \* “For itself,” the reflexive referring to *labor*; L. 45, R. 2. \* L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. \* *Is* as the antecedent of *qui*, is usually placed after it. \* *Is sciat*, “let him know,” L. 126, 2, and L. 57, 2. \* L. 95, N. 4; see N. (i) on p. 44. \* L. 109. \* L. 134, N. 2; *quæ*, “who,” or, “what one.” \* L. 117, N. 1. \* When the noun depending on a preposition is limited by a genitive or an adjective, the preposition commonly stands first. \* L. 134, 1 and 3. \* L. 131, N.

\* The historical perfect, L. 47, N. 3. \* *Daturus esset*, “proposed 46, to give,” L. 128, II., 1; and L. 121, 4, (b.) \* L. 118, 2. *Quæ quum*, “when they,” L. 94, 5. \* The perfect infinitive, connected with a verb in a past tense, has the meaning of a pluperfect; “had taken a wife,” i. e., “was married,” L. 95, 1. \* L. 119, 1

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- / L. 115.—*Nonne*, L. 53, 4; and L. 126, 2 and 4, and N. 2. \* L. 81, 3 and 4. \* L. 129, 1 and 2. † L. 47, 11. / L. 21. \* Instead of *refugiēbant*, L. 90, N. 1, (b). \* L. 121, 4, (b). \* L. 117, N. 1. *Penituit*, L. 107, 2. \* L. 117, 1.
47. \* "To him," L. 109. † *Iis*—*ante oculos*, literally, "for them before the eyes," i. e., like *ante eorum oculos*, "before their eyes," L. 109, Rem. 2. \* *Ponēret* denotes the purpose for which he related the fable, L. 133, 1 and 2. † The indirect quotation or *oratio obliqua* depending on *dixit*, begins at *lupos*, L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Se esse impugnāturos*, "that they, the wolves," L. 127, IV. The agreement of the wolves constitutes a second *oratio obliqua* within the first, depending on *pactos esse*, a verb of saying, L. 95, N. 4.—*Dederentur*, L. 131, 1.—*Placuisse*. The second *oratio obliqua* ends with *dederentur*, and *placuisse* together with *dilaniasse*, like *pactos esse*, depends on *dixit*. / L. 117, 4. \* L. 88, 2. \* L. 120.—*Oves pascens*, L. 122, 2, 3 and 5.—*Lupos* depends on the verb of saying *figens*, L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Aggressos esse*, "had attacked," L. 127, N. 2.—*Figens*, L. 122, 1. † L. 121, 9. / See N. (m) on p. 46. \* L. 117, N. 2. † L. 110. \* L. B, ex. \* *Ludere* depends on *existimantes*, L. 95, N. 4. \* L. 122, 1, *preces*, L. B, ex. \* L. 103, 1. \* L. 117, 1. \* L. 94, 3 and 5. † L. 111, N. 2.
48. \* *Gratūlor* is sometimes construed with the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing in respect to which the congratulation is given, "to congratulate one upon," or, "on account of something." † L. 128, II., 1. \* L. 126, 2 and 3. † The English order is, *eos pullos quos*.—*Domīnus*, sc. *meus*, L. 91, 6.—*Raptos*, "having seized," see L. 120, N. 3. \* L. 121, 6, (a). / L. 123, 6. \* L. 90, 3; and L. 86, 2.—*Illam*, "it." \* L. 95, N. 4.—*Ponēret*, L. 132, Rem. 1.—*Correptum*, translate according to L. 120, N. 3. † L. 123, 3.—*Astulior*, sc. *asino*. / L. 111. \* L. 129, 1 and 2. \* L. 129, 3. † L. 95, N. 5. \* *Nequeo* is conjugated like *eo*, L. 80. \* L. 115, 3.
49. \* L. 123, 3, and L. 104.—*Adspicit*, &c., L. 47, N. 4. † *Salo*, "in the sea," L. 108, R. 2. \* *Qui voluērim*, literally, "who wished;" the relative clause denotes the reason of the declaration, *næ jure plector*, and the passage may be translated, "I am rightly punished for wishing, or, because I wished, though I was born in the sea," &c.—*Salo*—*solo*: here is the play upon words, called *paronomasia*.—*Suus*, "his own." † *Unusquisque* has a double declension, see L. 45, N. 2. \* *Quem præterire sine periculo* is the subject of *licet*, L. 81, 8. / L. 127, 3, I., III. and IV. \* *Eum*,



"him," i. e., the bull. \* Supply *esse*; "would fly off." L. 95, N. 3. † Supply *dixit* or *respondet*, L. 127, N. 1.—*Considentem*, "when you lighted," L. 122, 5. ‡ Supply *unam* sc. *peram*, "the one filled," &c.—*Propriis*, "own," i. e., in connection with the preceding *nobis*, "our own."—*Vitiis*, L. 117, 2.—*Dare*, "to give," *post tergum dare*, "to place behind the back."—*Aliēnis*, sc. *vitiis*, "with the faults of others."—*Hac re*, "on this account, for this reason."—*Alii simul*, the order is, *simul alii*.

## MYTHOLOGY.

\* L. 89, I., and R.—Give the rules for forming the nominative 50. singular of *Agēōris*, *dracōnem*, *Martis*, *fontis*, *custōdem*, *prolem* and *uxōre*; see L. 22 and L. 23. † L. 117, N. 2. \* "All who had come," L. 134, 1; or "all such as had come," L. 134, 2, and N. 1. ‡ L. 132, 2 and Rem. \* L. 89, 2. § L. 101, and Rem. 3. ¶ L. 118, 2. † L. 98. *Annōrum novem*, lit. "of nine years," i. e., "nine years old," L. 101, and R. 1. The rule for forming the nom. sing. of *Apollinis*. § L. 47, N. 2. ¶ L. 91, 2, and N. 2.

\* L. 108, 1. † L. 97, 2 and 3. \* L. 117, N. 1; and L. C, os. 51. ‡ L. 117, 1. \* L. 117, N. 2. § L. 119, N. 3. ¶ L. 92, and (b). \* A Greek accusative, L. G, II., 1. † L. 127, 3 and IV. § L. 133, 1. ¶ L. 110, 1. † L. 114. \* L. 127, II. \* L. 90, 3. The English idiom requires the singular number. \* L. 99, R. 4.

\* L. 111. † L. 96, 3, and N. 6. \* L. 133, 1 and 2. ‡ L. 52. 120, and N. 3. † Literally "which having been seen," L. 120, N. 1; i. e., "at sight of which," L. 120, N. 2. § L. 117, N. 2, *quum*, L. 132, R. 2, *pariunt*, "lay," an active verb used absolutely, i. e., without its case. ¶ L. 27, Exc. *Alcyonēos*, L. 96, N. 5. \* L. 9, Exc. 4. † L. 134, 1. § *Quæ*, i. e., *ea, quæ*, "those things which." As antecedent *is* is often omitted, L. 94, 7.—*Communicabat*, "used to tell," or "was wont to tell," L. 47, N. 2. † *Dicītur*, sc. *ille*. ‡ "Attempts to take," L. 121, 4. \* *Ei super caput*, "over his head," L. 109, Rem. 2.

\* L. 111. † L. 110, 1. \* L. 133, 2. ‡ L. 127, N. 1. \* L. 109. 53. § L. 127, II. \* See N. (°), p. 32. † The object of *dare*. ‡ L. 127, I., III. and IV. § *Dare*, "to give," or, "that he would give," because the verb of saying is in the perfect indefinite. See on the

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- connection of tenses, L. 135, remembering that the infinitive in Latin often corresponds with the indicative, or potential in English, L. 95, N. 3. \* L. 120, N. 3. † L. 108, 2. \* L. 111, N. 2. \* *Agamemnōne duce*, literally, "Agamemnon being the commander," i. e., "under the command of Agamemnon;" L. 120, Rem. 1.—*Quum sciret*; L. 132, R. 2.—*Peritūrum esse*, "would perish," the leading verb *sciret*, being in the imperfect, see L. 135, and N. (j) above. \* L. 117, 1. \* "That he was concealed," L. 127, N. 2. \* L. 103, 1. \* Possessive adjectives often supply the place of the genitive of the corresponding noun; as, *regius* for *regis*.
54. \* L. 95, N. 4.—*Qua dum*, "while they," L. 94, 5.—*Audito*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 95, 3. \* The predicate accusative after *esse*, L. 92, R. 2.—*Intellectum est*; its subject is the preceding infinitive clause, for which *it* is supplied in English. † The adjective separated from its noun by a genitive limiting the same noun. \* L. 108, 1. † See N. (°), p. 32. \* L. 109.—*Sacram*; an adjective usually follows its noun when any thing depends upon it. † The comparative to be translated by the positive with *too*, L. 119, N. 3. † *Sc. illi*. † L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Non posse*, "could not;" the imperfect depending on the perfect indefinite, L. 135. † L. 95, N. 5. † L. 108, 2; so *Argos* above. \* L. 111. \* Supply *eam* before *sacerdotem*, L. 96, 2.—*Trojâ eversâ*, "after the destruction of Troy," L. 120, N. 2. \* L. 108, Rem. \* L. 133, 1 and 2, and N. 1. *Promētheus*, a trisyllable. † L. 91, 9. † L. 129, 1.
55. \* L. 111. † L. 133, 1 and 2. *Quantum—tantum*. *Tantum* is a demonstrative adjective to which the relative adjective *quantus* relates. The same is to be remarked of *talis* and *qualis*. As in the case of *is* and *qui*, the relative word is usually placed first. \* The imperfect denoting repeated, that is, eager action, "earnestly requested." † L. 127, 1. \* L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 129, 1. \* L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Quo facto*, *quod quum*, and *qui quum*, see L. 94, 5. † *Mittere*, "putting," L. 95, N. 6. † L. 109. † L. 121, N. 3. † *Sc. esse*. † L. 127, II.
56. \* L. 109, R. 6. † L. 101. \* L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 117, N. 2. \* L. 111, N. 2 and 1. † L. 117, 1. \* L. 42, N. 2. † L. 108, 2.—*Conditione addita*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 120. † L. 128, II. † *Cadmus nomine*, "Cadmus by name," i. e., "named Cadmus," L. 117, 5. † L. 108, 2. † L. 133, 3. \* L. 47, 7. \* L. 122, 2.
57. \* L. 94, 5. † L. 117, 1. \* Why in the subjunctive, and by what mood to be translated? *Quicquid* or *quidquid*. This pronoun, like the English *whoever* and *whatever*, seems often to include both

antecedent and relative. \* L. 128, II. 1. \* L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Gavisus est*, L. 79, N. \* L. 116, 5. / L. 95, 3, and N. 4.—*Ipsi*, L. 109. \* L. 119, 1. \* L. 90, Rem. 2. \* The present *petit* is used for the perfect indefinite, L. 47, N. 4; and hence is followed by the imperfect, L. 135, 2, N. / L. 95, 3. \* Sc. *ea*, "it." / L. 101, Rem. 3. \* "Was wont" or "used," L. 47, N. 2. \* L. 117, N. 1. \* L. 95, N. 4.

\* The preposition usually precedes the adjective, but particular 58 phrases are excepted. \* L. 81, 13; what is the subject represented by *it* before *prædictum fuit*? \* L. 95, 4. \* L. 128, II., 1. \* L. 117, 1. / L. 135, 2. \* L. 111—*dormienti*, L. 122, 2. \* L. 132, 2 and Rem.—*Cirim*, L. G, II., 2. / L. 96, 2. / L. 131, (d). *Raptum sc. piscem*, "having seized it," L. 120, N. 3. \* L. 119, N. 3. *Venantes*, L. 122, 2. / What is to be supplied? \* L. 117, 4.

\* A dissyllable. \* The genitive plural of other participles in 59 *rus* is seldom used, but *venturorum* is found in Ovid, Met. 15, 835. \* Repeated past action, L. 47, N. 2. \* L. 111. \* Pronounced *Har-py'yas* \* *Ab ore ei*, i. e., *ab ore ejus*, "from his mouth," L. 109, R. 2, and L. 111, N. 2. / L. 96, 3. \* L. 135, 2. \* L. 127, III. and IV. / L. 127, I. / L. 117, 4. *Habuisse*, L. 127, N. 2. *Strophædas*, L. I, Acc. Plur. 2.

## ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

\* L. 96, Rem. 1, and L. 124, 3. In the active voice it would 60. be (*Aliquis*) *Thalen* (Greek acc.) *interrogavit*, *an facta etc.*, and the accusative of the person is changed to the nominative in the passive, L. 124, 2. \* *Latet* takes an accusative of the person from whom any thing is concealed. \* L. 129, 1 and 2. \* *Ne cogitata quidem*, "not even their thoughts." \* From *neminem* to the end the words are in the *oratio obliqua*. See L. 127. \* & / L. 127, II. *Pythagoræ*, L. 8, 5. / L. 134, 3.—*Aulem*, see N. (\*), p. 32. \* L. 133, 1 and 2. \* "That he had said (so)." Hence our phrase, "a mere *ipse dixit*." / L. 103, N. 2.—*Priēnen*, L. 8, 5.—*Expugnatum et eversam*, L. 122, 3 and 6. \* L. 133, 1 and 2, and N.

\* L. 120, N. 3. \* *Vacuus* is construed with the gen., or the *abl.* 61. with or without *ab*. In construction, with *vacuum* supply *hominem*; in translating, nothing is to be supplied; "than, free

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- from every care, to devote," &c. • *Dare* is connected by *quā*m to *esse*. • *Scientia augenda* depends on *causā*, L. 100, "for the purpose of enlarging (his) knowledge," L. 123, 4. • L. 131, 1. √ L. 42, N. 2. † L. 81, 8. √ L. 111. • L. 135, 2. † The imperfect denoting customary action, L. 47, N. 2. √ L. 133, N. 1. • *Nihil* in the accusative without a preposition, used for *non*, "nothing changed," or, "in no respect changed," L. 97, 5. † L. 119, N. 3.
62. • L. 133, 4. • L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 123, 3; and L. 100. • L. 117, 1.—*Videbatur*, L. 128, II., 2. √ L. 79, N. • See N. (•), p. 32 • L. 129, 1 and 2. √ L. 128, II., 1. √ L. 108, 2, and Rem. • L. 108, 1, and Rem. √ L. 111. • L. 88, 2. • L. 107, 2 and Rem.—*Representabat*, see N. (i), p. 61. • L. 117, N. 1.
63. • L. 109. • L. 117, 5. • See N. (r), p. 34. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 134, 4. √ L. 116, 3, and N. • L. 103, 1. • Infinitives and oblique cases of nouns generally stand before the words on which they depend. √ L. 128, II., 1. √ What is the verb of saying on which this subject accusative depends? • L. 98. √ L. 91, 9. • L. 118, 1.—*Vendalem*, L. 96, N. 5. • L. 92, 1
64. • L. 111. • L. 44, N. • L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 103, 1. • Present participles with *homo*, *homīnes*, or the like understood, sometimes supply the place of a noun ending in *tor*, and denoting the *agent*, "the (persons) sacrificing," i. e., "the sacrificers." √ A Greek accusative, L. 24, 2; and L. G, II., 3. • L. 116, 5.—*Thebas*, L. J, 9. • L. 110, 1. √ L. 133, 1 and 2. √ L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 117, 5. √ L. 81, 12.
65. • L. 131, 1. • L. 103, 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 111, N. 2. √ L. 133, 1. • L. 110, 1. • L. 108, 1. √ L. 130, and 129, 1.—*Appellandus sis*, L. 121, 6, (b). √ L. 92, 1. • "To one who inquired," L. 122, 3. √ *Te victōrem renuntiāri*, L. 92, Rem. 2.
66. • Sc. *esse*, L. 121, 6 (b). • L. 95, 5. • L. 111. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 120. √ L. 101, Rem. 3. • L. 99, 4. √ *Ne* precedes and *quidem* follows the emphatic word. √ "Of one about to plunder," L. 91, 4. • L. 133, 1.
67. • L. 126, 2. • See note on *quantum—tantum*, p. 55. • L. 133, 1.—*Monentibus eum quibusdam*, "when certain persons cautioned him." L. 122, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • *Aliendū* is usually followed by the *abl.* with a preposition, but here takes a dative. √ L. 128, II., 1. • See N. (A), p. 44. • L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Pythiam vocātum*, "having called Pythias," L. 120, N. 3.—*Acceptā*

*difficultate*, "when he had learned the embarrassment," &c. L. 122, 5 and 6. † L. 117, 2. † L. 119, 1. † L. 95, N. 5. \* L. 95, N. 4. \* A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. ° L. 117, 1. † L. 105, 3. † L. 109.—*Verbis*, L. 117, 1. ° "For which," L. 97, 5.—*Contigit*, what is its subject? † *Fore* is used impersonally, its subject being the remaining words in the period, L. 81, 8 and 9.—*Dignus*, L. 92, 2. \* L. 116, 2.

*Puer*, "while a boy," L. 89, R. ° L. 115. † L. 116, 4. ° L. 68. 109. † L. 134, 3. ° L. 110, 1. † *Asiā debellatā*, "after his conquest of Asia," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 97, 1. † L. 117, 2. † L. 88, 2.—*Quo audito*, "when Alexander heard this," L. 120, N. 2, or N. 3. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 126, 1. † L. 104. \* L. 126, 2. \* L. 106, Rem. 4. ° L. 106, Rem. 2. † L. 108, R. 1.

° L. 117, 2.—*Ab ejus nomīne*, "after his name."—*Propositis*, L. 69. 120, N. 3. † L. 134, 3.—*Totus*. L. 2, Exc.—*Senex* "when old." ° L. 117, 4. † L. 108, 1. ° L. 96, 3.—*Factum est*, impersonal: what is its subject? *Pompeio*, pronounced, *Pom-pē'yo*. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 116, 2.—*Arcessitos*, L. 120, N. 3, or L. 122, 8. † L. 134, 3. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Defecisset*, L. 131, 1 and (a). † L. 119, 3. † L. 121, 4, (b).

° L. 117, 3. † L. 89, 3. ° *Per medios ignes*, "through the midst of the fires," L. 91, 8.—*Cum pericūlo*, "at the risk." † L. 128, II., 1. ° L. 111. † L. 95, 4. ° "That it afforded him," &c. L. 114, and N. 1: *esse* being used impersonally, its subject is the clause *quodd patria*, &c., L. 81, 8. † "His," L. 127, IV. † "Than he," L. 119, 1.—What is the object of *didicērat*? L. 96, Rem. 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 117, 2.—*Inspectante populo*, "in view of the people," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 132, 1. \* L. 121, 6, (b).

\* L. 111. † *Instandum esse* is used impersonally; supply *nobis*, 71. &c., "that we ought to pursue," L. 112, 2, and Rems. (a) and (c), and L. 121, 6, (b). ° *Cedo* takes the ablative of a place with *de*, *ex*, or without a preposition, L. 108, R. 2. † L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Corintho captā*, "by the capture of Corinth," L. 120, N. 2. ° L. 117, 2. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Eo defuncto*, "after his death," L. 120, N. 2.—*Non esset unde*, "there was no property from which." ° L. 134, 4. † L. 128, 2. † L. 95, N. 4. † L. 99, Rem. 4. † L. 81, N. 2.—*Acceptis—recuperato*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Ad suos*, L. 91, N. 4. † L. 109.—*Jussas*, "ordered five cohorts," &c., *misit*, "and sent them," L. 122, 8. † L. 123, 5.—*Receptum iri*, "should be taken back," L. 95, N. 3: the future inf. passive, consists of the former supine and *iri*, the present inf. pass. of *eo*, to go, L. 74, N. 2.

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72. \* L. 89, (k). † L. 105, 4.—*Casos*, "after they had been beaten," L. 122, 5 and 6: or, "to be beaten," L. 122, 8. \* L. G, I, 3, and L. H, 3. \* L. 101. / What is the subject of *accidit*? L. 81, 8 and 9. \* L. 108, R. 2. † L. 117, 2. \* The accusative is the usual construction, according to L. 96, Rem. 4: the ablative here appears to depend on the preposition *in* understood. † L. 117, 2.
73. \* L. 96, Rem. 3. † L. 38, 8.—*Carpelandorum*, L. 103, 1. \* L. 109. \* L. 133, 1 and 2. \* L. 128, I. / L. 97, 4.

## ROMAN HISTORY.

74. \* L. 91, 9. † L. 96, 3.—*Sub hoc rege*, "in his reign."—*Hinc*, i. e., *ex Trojâ*. \* L. 117, N. 2. † L. 110.—*Ei benignè recepto*, "received him kindly (and)." L. 122, 8. \* L. 96, 2.
75. \* Lit. "until Rome founded," i. e., "until the founding of Rome." L. 121, 5, (b). † L. 108, 1. \* L. 119, 1. \* "Used to say." L. 47, N. 2. \* Sc. est. / L. 89, 3. \* L. 103, 1. † *Minor natu*, lit., "less or inferior in respect of birth," i. e., "born later, younger," L. 117, 5. † L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 128, I.—*Rheam Silviam—Vestālem virginem*, L. 96, 2. † L. 110, 1.—*Geminos filios, Romūlum et Remum*, L. 89, 3. † L. 91, 5, and L. 94, N. 2. \* L. 121, 6, (a).
76. \* L. 129, 1 and 2. † L. 97, 4. \* L. 109. † In construction *venissent* follows *rapuerunt*, L. 135, 2. \* / L. 133, 1 and 2. \* The reflexive referring, as usual, to the leading subject. † L. 128, II., 1. † L. 97, 2 and 3, *et ea*, "these also." / L. 91, 8, *raptæ*, see § 9.
77. \* See Dict. under *cum*. † L. 121, 9. \* *Ortam*, "which had arisen," L. 122, 3. † L. 111.—*Quo elapso*, "after this had passed," or, "at the expiration of this," L. 94, 5; and L. 120, N. 2. \* L. 108, 1. / *Quidem* following the emphatic word. \* Repeated past action. † L. 96, N. 4. † L. 117, N. 2. / L. 117, 5. † L. 109.
78. \* L. 111, N. 2. † L. 104. \* L. 111. † *Gentium* limits *senatores* understood. \* A or *ab* denotes the *doer*, (L. 99, N.) *per* signifies "by means of," "at the instigation of," L. 97, N. / L. 116, 3. \* L. 110, 1.
79. \* L. 97, 4. † L. 132.—*Sed benè*, &c. The adversative *sed* (L. 82, (3.)) is opposed to the fraudulent manner of obtaining the

crown implied in the preceding *sic*.—*Cum his*, "including those."

\* L. 111. \* L. 108, 2, and Rem.—*Prima salutavit*, "first saluted," *i. e.*, "was the first to salute," L. 91, 9. \* "As king," L. 96, 2. / L. 103, 1. \* "Herself." \* *In*, "for." \* L. 110, 1.—*Ei* "against him."

\* L. 108, 1. \* *Regnatum est*, "the kingdom continued," or, "the regal government lasted," L. 81, 12. \* L. 131, 1. \* "After the banishment of the kings," *i. e.*, of Tarquin and his sons, L. 120, N. 2. \* L. 111, N. 2. / L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Qui quum*, "and when he," L. 94, 5. \* L. 132, 1. \* L. 101, and Rem. 2.

\* L. 117, 1.—*Terrēret*, "was trying to terrify." The imperfect tense not unfrequently denotes an attempt to perform an action, L. 47, N. 2. \* Supply *suam*, L. 91, 6. \* L. 111. \* L. 132, 1. / L. 49, Rem. 2. \* "After the banishment of the kings," L. 121, 5, (b). \* L. 108, 1. \* L. 128, II., 1.—*Eam*, "them," referring to *plebem*, a collective noun, L. 5, 4. L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Is* refers to *plebem*, but instead of agreeing with it, like the preceding *eam*, is put in the plural referring to the individuals which the noun denotes. See L. 91, 3.—*Alia*, L. 91, 5. / L. 133, 1. \* L. 121, 9, and L. 92, 1 and (b). \* L. 89, 1. \* L. 99, Rem. 4.—*Ad quintum milliarium urbis*, lit., "to the fifth milestone from the city."

\* *Quo facto*, lit., "this having been done," L. 94, 5; or, "having done this," L. 120, N. 3: it may also be translated, "because he had done this," L. 122, 5 and 6; *i. e.*, "for doing this," or finally, "for this." \* L. 88, 2. \* "Under the command of Fabius," L. 120, Rem., and N. 2. \* L. 116, 4. \* L. 122, 3. \* *Ille*, "the celebrated Q. Fabius Maximus, who," &c., L. 42, N. 2. / See *alter* in Dict.—*Ab urbe conditā*, see N. (ε), p. 81. \* L. 133, 1 and 2. \* L. 111, N. 2.—*Manibus post tergum victis*, "after tying his hands," &c., L. 120, N. 2 and 3.

\* L. 108, 2. \* L. 122, 6, (a). \* L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Urbem*, *sc. suam*. \* L. 114. \* L. 128, II., 1. / Supply *est* from below. \* L. 49, Rem. 2. \* *In eo*, see *is* in Dict. \* *Prasidium* which is used as a collective noun takes in its own clause a verb in the singular, but in the following clauses the verbs are in the plural, L. 90, 4. / L. 38, 3. \* L. 108, R. 2. \* L. 101. \* L. 117, 4. \* L. 117, 2.

\* L. 117, 5. \* Depending on *sedit*, L. 109, but to be translated as if it were *ejus*, L. 109, R. 2. \* L. 117, 1. \* This verb with its clause is the subject of *factum est*. \* L. 109. / L. 110. \* L. 117, N. 1. \* L. 105, 4. / L. 95, 3. \* Supply *esse*; for the translation see L. 121, 6, (b). \* L. 129, 1 and 2. \* L. 121, 6, (b).

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85. \* L. 111.—*Fecissent*, L. 128, II., 1 and N. 2. \* L. 96, 3. \* L. 128, I. \* L. 38, 8. \* A conditional sentence, in which the condition is implied in *ego cum talibus viris*, "if I had such men;" and the conclusion, "I could with them," &c., is fully expressed, L. 131, 1, and (a). / L. 123, 4.
86. \* L. 131, 1. \* L. 117, 1. \* L. 127, I. \* See *alter* in Dict. \* Supply *esse*.
87. \* L. 120, R. and N. 2. \* L. H, 1. \* L. 103, 1.—*Perditis*, "having lost," or "after losing," L. 120, N. 3; L. 122, 6; i. e., "with the loss." \* L. 96, 3, and N. 6. \* L. 110. / L. 118. \* L. 127, II. \* L. 133, 1 and 2. \* L. 127, N. 1. / L. 106, 1 and R. 1.
88. \* L. 103. \* L. 99, R. 4. \* As a verb, *parāla fuisse* has, for its logical subject, *millia* with its connected words; as a noun, the same verb with its clause is the subject of the impersonal *traditum est*, L. 95, 2, 3 and 4. \* L. 118, 2. \* L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.
89. \* *Per*, "by means of." \* L. 98. \* The infinitive and oblique cases usually stand before the words on which they depend. \* L. 133, 1 and 2. \* *Mando* in the active voice takes the acc. and the dat.; hence in the passive it retains the dative, L. 124, 4; *mandaretur* is used impersonally, and in English the subject is the dative *Hannibāli*, L. 81, N. 2.—*Fratre—relicto*, "leaving his brother," L. 120, N. 3. \* L. 111, N. 1.—*Commisso—accepto*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Supērat*, the historical present, used instead of the historical perfect. So *vincitur*, above.
90. \* See N. (c), p. 88. \* L. 104. \* L. 92. \* The antecedent of *quod* is the clause *servi manumissi*, &c., "which thing was never done before," L. 94, N. 2. \* L. 110. / L. 96, R. 2.—*A sendtu*, L. 81, 12.—*Potuissent*, L. 128, I. \* L. 133, 1 and 2. \* L. 133, and 7.
91. \* L. 103, 1.—*Recepta*, L. 120, N. 3. \* L. A, 11. \* L. A, Exc. 2. \* "When a boy." So *juvēnis* below, L. 89, R. \* Partitive adjectives commonly agree in gender with the individuals, of which the genitive plural depending on them consists, and in respect to their case, they are to be parsed like nouns: hence *multos* is in the masculine gender, being in this respect with *juvēnum*, and in the accusative after *deterruit*. \* L. 95, 5, and N. 5.—*Aurum sc. suum*. \* "Their."
92. \* Used like *plusquam*. \* L. 118, R. 2. \* What is to be supplied? \* L. 117, 1. \* L. 133, 1 and 2.
93. \* "As a hostage," L. 89, R. \* L. 89, 1. \* *Sc est*. \* L. 103, 1.



*ſ Cum* is often used with the ablative of manner, when accompanied by an adjective.

\* L. 101. † L. 108, R. 2. \* *Alter* for *secundus*. † “From the building of the city,” L. 121, 5, (b). *ſ* “Though defended,” L. 122, 2. **94.**

\* L. 89, 1. † L. 91, N. 4. † L. 81, 3. **95.**

*Coss.*, L. 120, R. and N. 2. \* L. 128, II., 1. † L. 110, 1. \* L. 108, 1. † L. 133, 4. \* L. 92, 1. **96.**

\* L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. † L. 112, N. 2. \* See *cum* in Dict. **97.**  
\* L. 117, N. 2. \* *Id quod*, “the thing which:” *id* stands for the idea contained in the clause *jus civitatis*, &c. *ſ* L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Relicta*, L. 120, N. 3.

\* L. 103, N. 2.—*Eversa*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 117, 2. \* L. 121, 5, (b). \* L. 120, N. 2. *ſ* L. 96, 2. \* L. 120, N. 3. † L. 108, 2. **98.**

\* L. 111.—*Ipse*, sc. *Lucullus*.—*Eum*, sc. *Mithridatem*.—*Consumptum* can be translated passively, as agreeing with *Mithridatem*, the object of the verb, or actively with *Lucullus*, its subject. † L. 102, 2. \* L. 118, 2. † “Under the command of,” L. 120, R. and N. 2. \* L. 108, 1. *ſ* L. 119, 2. \* L. 100, R. 2. **99.**

\* L. 109, R. 1. † L. 134, 1 and 3. \* L. 108, R. 2. † L. 101. **100.**  
\* L. 98. *ſ* “He, the former,” L. 42, 1 and 2. \* L. 46, R. 2.  
\* “To him,” i. e., to Pompey. *ſ* L. 105, 4. † L. 117, 2. † L. 128, II., 1.

† L. 99, R. 4. \* L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. † L. 118, 2. **101.**

*Quem*, sc. *consulatum*. \* The imperfect, denoting that which was proposed, or on the point of being done, L. 47, N. 2. † “It was opposed,” L. 81, 9. † L. 101. \* L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. **102.**

*Insolentiùs*, L. 119, N. 3. \* L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.—*Interfecto Casare*, L. 122, 6. † L. 110, 1. \* L. 109, R. 1. † L. 121, 4. \* L. 101. **103.**

\* L. 91, N. 3, and L. 122, 8. † *Ipse*, in such sentences, may agree either with the subject or the case depending on the verb, according as either is intended to be emphatic. **104.**

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105. \* L. 89, 3. \* "As boundaries," L. 96, N. 4. \* A Greek accusative.
106. \* L. 132, 2. \* L. H, 2. \* L. 117, 3 and 5. \* L. 111. / "You would believe," or, "one would think." \* L. 104. \* L. 116, 5.
107. *Qui, quæ se, &c.*, i. e., *ea, quæ*. \* L. 109, R. 5. \* *Quanto—tanto*, L. 119, 3. \* L. 109, R. 4. \* L. 91, 4. \* Supply the preposition *a*. / L. 111. \* L. 109, and L. 123, 3 and 4. \* L. H, 1. \* L. 98. / L. 97, 4.
108. \* L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. \* L. 100, and L. 123, 3. \* L. 109, R. 5. \* *Mordari* is the subject of *esse* understood, L. 95, 4; and *periculōsum* agrees with *mordari*, L. 91, 7. \* L. 109. / L. 110, 1. \* L. 103, N. 2. \* L. 98.
109. *Probabile est*. The two preceding infinitive clauses are the subject of this predicate, L. 95, 4, and L. 91, 7. \* "The reign of Claudius," L. 120, N. 2. \* L. 117, 5. \* L. 119, 1. \* L. 116, 5. \* L. 117, 2. / L. 119, 3. \* In such expressions the comparative is to be translated by the positive degree, "than it is wide," i. e., "its length far exceeds its breadth." \* L. 109. / "And there is clearly no other," &c.
110. \* L. 134, 4. \* "Of that kind." *Genus* with *id, hoc, quod, &c.*, is put in the accusative without a preposition. \* L. 111. \* L. 90, N. 3. \* L. 117, 3. / L. 132, 2.
111. \* L. 117, 5.—What is the logical subject of *verisimile est*? \* L. 111, N. 2. \* L. 109.—*Jactum fuërit*, L. 127, II.
112. \* L. 129, 1 and 2.—What is the logical subject of *apparet*? \* L. 108, R. 2. \* L. 110, 1. \* L. 90, N. 3. / L. 103, 2. \* L. 117, 5. \* L. 104. \* L. 42, 1. / L. 111, N. 2.
113. \* *Significasse* depends on *fama est*, which is equivalent to a verb of saying, L. 95, 1. \* Like the old English expression, "at what time," for, "at the time when," or, "in which." \* L. 108, 1. \* L. 134, 3. \* L. 117, 5. / "By means of which." \* See note (\*), page 104.
114. \* What is the subject? L. 32, 1. \* L. 109.—*Videretur*, L. 134, 3. \* L. 90, N. 3. \* L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. / L. 117, 5. \* L. 129, 1 and 2. \* L. 108, 2.
115. *Cohæret*, sc. *ea*, i. e., *Peloponnësus*. \* L. 91, 8. \* L. 11, 2 and 3. \* "Which they call;" both the subject of *appellat* and

its object are to be supplied. *Opibus—copiis*, L. 117, 5. \* "As colonists," L. 96, N. 4. *Eböre*, L. 22, R. 4 and (d). *Facta*, sc. *est*, L. 90, N. 3. \* L. 123, 4 and 5. \* L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. *Res gestas suas numërat*, "their memorable occurrences," which they reckoned by Olympiads, or periods of four years, the time which intervened between the celebration of the Olympic games. / L. 90, 3 and R. 2. \* L. 117, 5. *Pluresque*; the English idiom requires that *que* should here be translated "or." \* The comparative and superlative of *prope*, viz., *propiüs* and *proximë*, are followed by either the accusative or the dative. \* "They say."

\* L. 103, 1. \* L. 111. \* L. 95, 4, and L. 81, 8. \* L. 134, 4. **116.** *Aristotëlem*, L. 127, I. \* L. 127, II. / L. 126, 2.

*Vino*, L. 117, 5. *Nominibus—moribus*; why in the ablative? **117.** \* L. 109, R. 5. *Contendo*, with the *acc. id.* signifies, "to strive eagerly for this." *Mercëde datâ*, L. 121, 5, (b). \* *Cùm—tum*, see *cùm* in Dict. *Rerum—copiâ*; the genitive separated by a relative clause from the noun which it limits. \* L. 117, 5. *Herüs*, L. C, o. *Post Trojam dirütam*, L. 121, 5, (b). *Zone*, sc., *nomen habet*.

\* L. 91, 8. \* L. 117, 2. \* L. 134, 4. \* L. 119, 3. \* *Quis* **118.** after the particles, *si*, *ne*, *neu*, *ubi*, *nisi*, *num*, *quo*, *quanto* and *quum*, signifies "some one," or, "any one." / L. 116, 5. \* L. 119, 1. \* L. 91, N. 4. *Maxima fluminum*, L. 103, 1; the adjective on which a partitive genitive depends, commonly, as here, agrees in gender with the following genitive, rather than with the noun or nouns which it limits, unless it follows the latter. \* "We have spoken," L. 81, 11 and 12.

\* L. 123, 9. \* L. 24, 2. \* See N. (\*), p. 115. \* L. 117, 3. **119.** \* L. 118, 2. *Sine*, "free from, exempt from." \* / L. 107, 2 and N. *Beatissimum*, L. 96, 2, and N. 5. *Locis*, L. 117, 4. *Eöus*, sc. *Océanus*. *Asiæ nomine*, &c. In English the relative clause often separates the principal subject from its predicate. \* L. 97, N. *Studia*, L. 98.

\* L. 109. \* L. 101. \* *Homines* is often to be supplied with **120.** verbs of *saying*, &c., and to be translated "people, men," &c., or simply, "they." \* L. 131, (d). *Asiæ propriæ dictæ*, i. e., of Asia Minor. \* "Clearly, unquestionably." / A noun is often annexed to a relative for the purpose of explaining its antecedent. \* L. 111. \* L. 101, R. 1. *Numëro*, L. 117, 5. *Altitudine*, L. 101; a genitive (*sexaginta pedum*) supplies the

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- place of the adjective in limiting *altitudine*: see Andrews and Stoddard's Lat. Gr. § 211, R. 6, (1).
121. \* L. 90, N. 3. † L. 109. ‡ L. 104. § L. 116, 4. *Issici*, sc. *sinûs*, "the Issic gulf." \* L. 101. † Sc. *sc*, L. 96, N. 3. ‡ L. 133, 1. § L. 81, 10 and 11. ¶ Those who are entering, L. 91, 4.
122. \* L. 91, 4, and 122, 3. † L. 90, N. 3. ‡ L. 45, R. 2. *Cum terra conjuncta*, "joined to the mainland." § L. 81, 10 and 11. ¶ L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and N. 1. † L. 116, 5. *Primus e Românis*, L. 103, N. 2. *Bactrianæ*, sc. *camêli*. In this passage from the 8th book of Pliny, *camêlus* is feminine, but in the best authors it is always masculine. *Tubêra*, L. B, er. \* L. 117, 3. † L. G, I, 2.
123. *Bibant*, L. 132, 1. \* L. 98: so above, *quadriduo*. ‡ "A hundred each," L. 38, 4. § L. 117, 2. ¶ L. 119, 3. \* L. 97, 4. † This genitive limits *ambitu*. ‡ See note on *altitudine*, p. 120. § L. 89, 1. ¶ L. 103, 1. † L. 95, 4. ‡ L. 119, 1. § L. 91, 7.
124. \* L. 99, R. 4. † L. 117, 2. ‡ L. 91, 3. § L. 90, 4. *Nefas*, sc. *esse*, the predicate of the two preceding infinitive clauses taken as subjects. \* L. 116, 5. *Arênis*, L. 111. † L. 119, N. 3. *Natu*, L. 117, 5.
125. *Transitûri*, L. 122, 2, and L. 121, 4, (a). \* L. 103, N. 2. † L. 103, 1. ‡ L. 81, 4. *Crura*, L. F, Exc. in Decl. us. § L. 113: so above, *dentibus*. ¶ "They cover." † *Navigâre* is sometimes used actively, in the sense of *sailing over*, when it is followed by *oceanum*, *æquor*, &c.; the expression here used by Pliny, *insûlas navigâre*, appears to be peculiar, and to signify, to sail or carry on navigation among the islands. ‡ *Id* stands for the idea in the preceding clause and hence is neuter, L. 91, 7.
126. *Centêna*. Why is the distributive number used? *Omnium*, L. 103, 1. *Sibi similes*, "like each other." \* L. 111. † L. 95, 4. *Uniones*, L. D, io. *Arâbas*, L. I, acc. plur. 2. ‡ L. 104, and R. 3. § L. I, gen. plur. 6. ¶ "This thing, this fact," i. e., its fertility, L. 91, 7.
127. *Usu*, L. 117, 3. \* L. 110, 4. † L. 101. ‡ The place of the adjective with the limiting noun is supplied by a genitive, see note on *altitudine*, p. 120. § L. 118, 2. *Memphîn*, L. G, I, 1.
128. *Pedum quindêcim millium*. This is wholly erroneous. The slant height of the largest pyramid is variously estimated, from 600 to 800 feet. \* *Centum duos*, supply *et*. *Pedum centum*, etc.,

L. 101, R. 1. † L. 117, 2, see N. (c), p. 129. \* L. 90, N. 3. \* L. 123, 5. \* L. 81, 10 and 11. \* L. 123, 2, *Pergāmi*. Parchment was sometimes called *charta Pergamēna*, because invented at Pergāmus; in this sentence, *Pergāmi* does not depend on *membrānas*, but is the genitive of place, L. 108, 1.

\* L. 95, 4 and 1. *Mersum*, L. 122, 4, or 8. \* Supply thus: 129. [*Apim*] *allērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse letum est; in allēro* [*ille*] *dira portendit*, "To have entered the one is, &c., [by being] in the other he," &c. *Canunt*, L. 90, 4. † L. 103, 1. \* L. 117, 2; with the names of materials *of* is used rather than *with*.

*Alia ejusmodi signa maris—effūsi*. Two genitives depend on 130. *signa—maris effūsi*, "of the sea having extended." \* L. 90, R. 2. † L. 81, 8. *Convenissent*, L. 128, I. \* L. 127, II.

*Potus est lac—cibus caro*; which are the subject-nominatives? 131, *in specūbus*, L. 26, 4. † L. 113. \* *Ipse* in such sentences is put in the nominative or in the accusative, according as the subject or the object is emphatic. See N. (b), p. 104. \* The preterite tenses of *nosco* are used like the same tenses of *odī* and *memīni*, L. 81, 4. \* L. 111.

\* *Vicēnūm* for *vicenōrum*, see L. 11, R. 4.

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## EXERCISES.

THE following are given merely as examples of exercises in orthography and etymology, and can be varied by the teacher at his pleasure. Their object is to secure a perfect knowledge of all those parts of the grammar which relate to the forms of words and their division into syllables. These exercises can be easily imitated by the student who commences with the larger grammar.

I. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the first declension, found on the eleventh page of the Reader.

(a) If any of these nouns are excepted in gender or declension,

write opposite to them a reference to the passage in the First Latin Book, if such can be found, where the exception is mentioned: thus,

Eurōpa,	culpa,	terra,
peninsula,	tua,	rotunda,
poëta, <i>m.</i> L. 5, 1.	mora,	amicitia,
inertia,	nulla, L. 32, 1 and 2,	vera,
insania,	via,	sempiterna.
sylva,	parva,	

(b) Mark the quantity of the penult in each word, making use for this purpose of the general rules of quantity in Lesson 3, and of the dictionary, when no rule can be found.

(c) Mark the accented syllable in each word according to Lesson 2, 4 and 5.

(d) Divide each word into syllables, according to Lesson 2, 1; and Lesson A; putting a point between the syllables, and repeating from memory the rule for the division of each syllable. Thus e. g. say, "Eurōpa has three syllables, because" (here repeat Less. 2, 1) "It is thus divided, *Eu-ro'-pa*; for *p* must be joined to the last vowel, because" (here repeat Less. A, 1.); and *r* must be joined to the penult, because," (repeat Less. A, 3.)

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

II. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the second declension found on page 11, marking the gender of each, and referring for exceptions in gender or declension to the First Latin Book, thus:

vitium, <i>n.</i>	annus, <i>m.</i>
electus, <i>m.</i> L. 91, 1.	dirum, <i>n.</i> L. 91, 1.
Quintius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	bellum, <i>n.</i>
Fabius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	

2. Finish this exercise like the preceding one according to (b), (c) and (d).

3. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

III. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the third declension found on page 11.

(a) Mark the gender of each noun and the rule or exception on which its gender or genitive depends, thus:

os, *n.* L. B, os: L. C, os. irreparabile, *n.* L. 91, 1: L. 36.  
 lapis, *m.* L. D, is: L. E, is. tempus, *n.* L. 18, 2, and 4.  
 homo, *c.* L. 5, N. 3: L. C, o. glacialis, *f.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.  
 ebrietas, *f.* L. 15, 1: L. 16, 1. hiems, *f.* L. 15, 1: L. 17, 1 and N.  
 dux, *c.* L. 5, N. 3: L. 17, 2. brevis, *f.* See glacialis.  
 fugax, *m.* L. 91, 1: L. 28, 2: L. 37, 2. voluptas, *f.* See ebrietas.  
 vetus, *f.* L. 91, 1. L. 37, 1 & 2: abl. sing. *e*, L. 37, Exc.

(b) Write the root of each of the preceding words, and from the root form the nominative singular by Lessons 22 and 23, giving the same rules for the adjectives as for the nouns, thus:

*Lapid*, by L. 22, I., (which repeat) becomes *lapids*, by Remark 1, (which repeat) it becomes *lapis*.

*Fugac*, by L. 22, I., becomes *fugacs*, i. e., by Remark 2, *fugax*.

(c) Mark the quantity and the accented syllable of each of these nouns and adjectives, and divide them into syllables according to the modes pointed out in the first exercise (b), (c) and (d).

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to p. 30.

IV. Write the nouns of the 4th and 5th declensions, found on the 11th, 12th and 13th pages, and prepare them in all respects as directed in the first and second exercises.

2. Do the same with each three of the succeeding pages to page 30.

V. 1. Write the first person singular, in the indicative mood present tense, of each verb on the 11th page, separating the four conjugations and also the irregular verbs; thus,

1. salûto,	2. —	3. eligo,	4. venio.	irr. sum, L. 62.
sto,		fugio, L. 74, N. 1.		fio. L. 79.
paro.		cresco,		
		labor, dep. L. 75.		

2. Repeat from memory the *principal parts* of each, as set down in the Dictionary.

3. Repeat all the *roots* of each verb; thus, *salut*, *salûtar* *salûtat*:—*st*, *stet*, *stat*, &c.

4. Do the same with each of the following pages to page 30.

VI. 1. Write in separate columns, according to their kind, all the particles found on pages 12, 13 and 14.

<i>Conjunctions.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Prepositions.</i>	
et, L. 82, (1).	semper,	diu,	a, L. 99.
-que, L. 82, (1) & (4).	non,	quotannis,	inter, L. 97, 1.
atque, L. 82, (1).	interdum,	minime, L. 82, 3 & 4.	
neque, L. 82, (1).	citiùs, L. 82, 3 & 4.	bene,	
	serius, L. 82, 3 & 4.	longè,	
	nunquam,	quàm,	
	diligentissime, L. 82, 3 and 4.		

Do the same with each three pages following, to page 30.









**This book is under no circumstances to be  
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